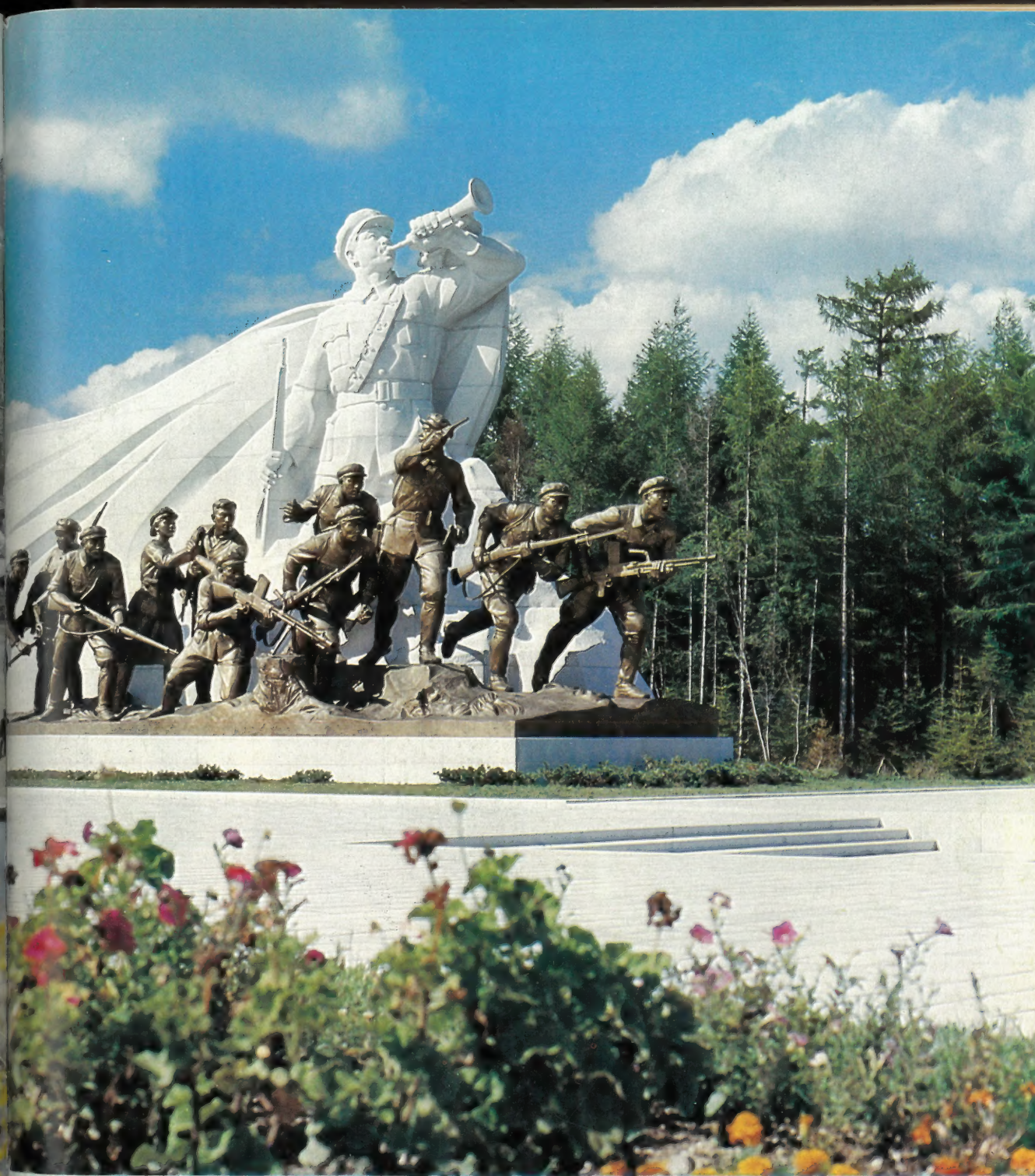
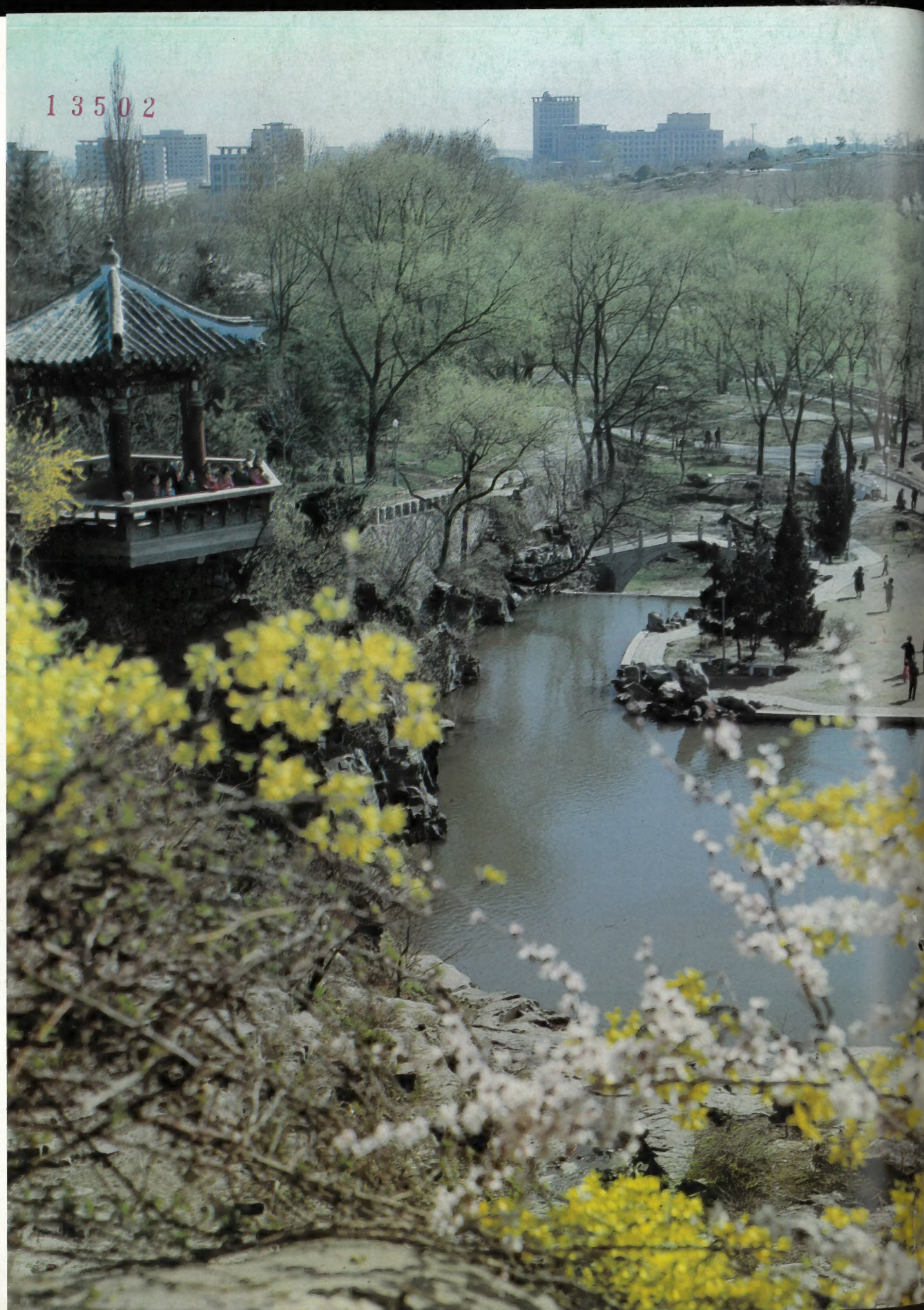


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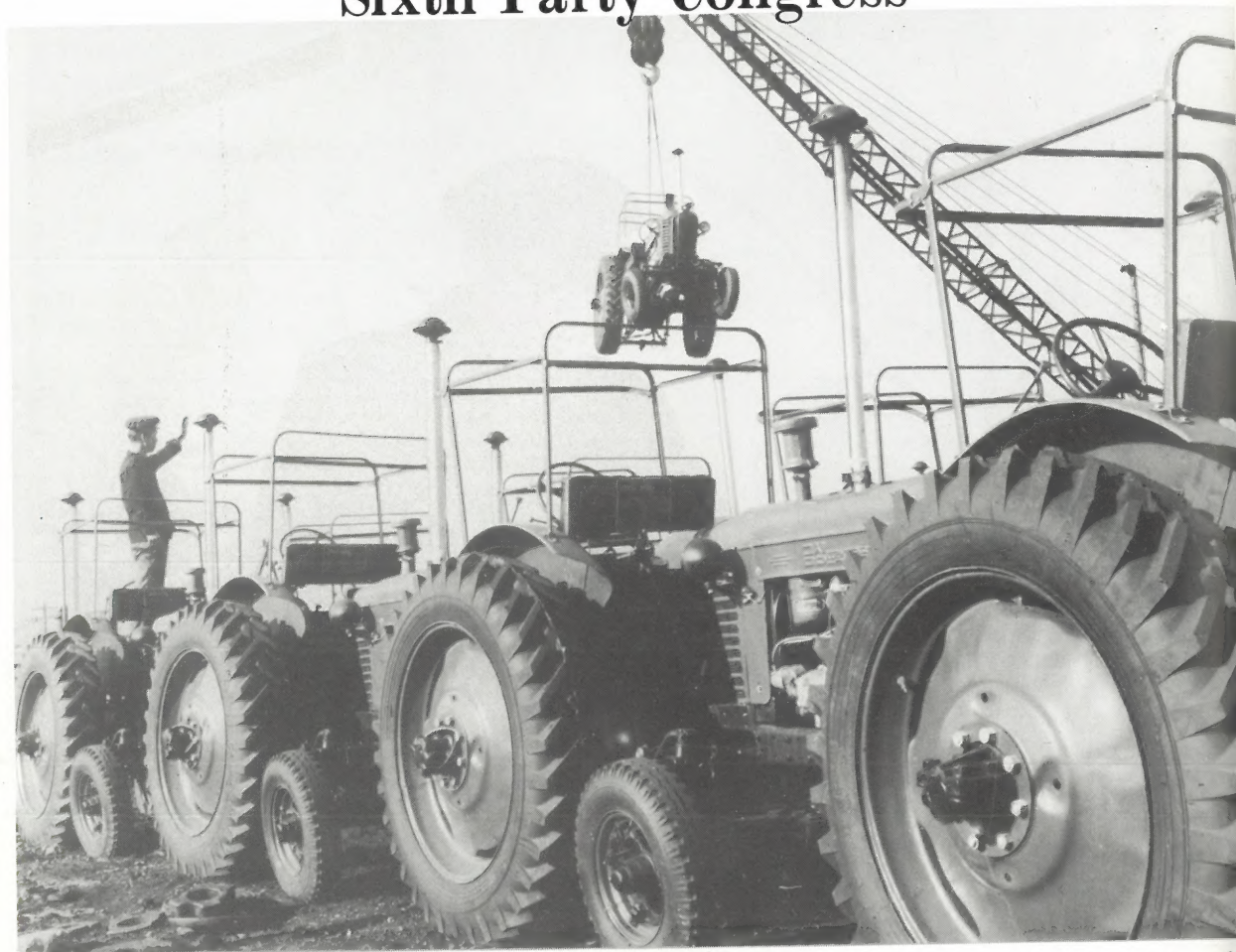
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The great leader President Kim Il Sung casts ballots at a polling booth, No. 77 Sub-Constituency, South Pyongan Province, for the elections to Provincial, City and County People's Assemblies

Upholding the Decisions of the Sixth Party Congress



Many more tractors are sent to the countryside by the Kumsong Tractor Plant



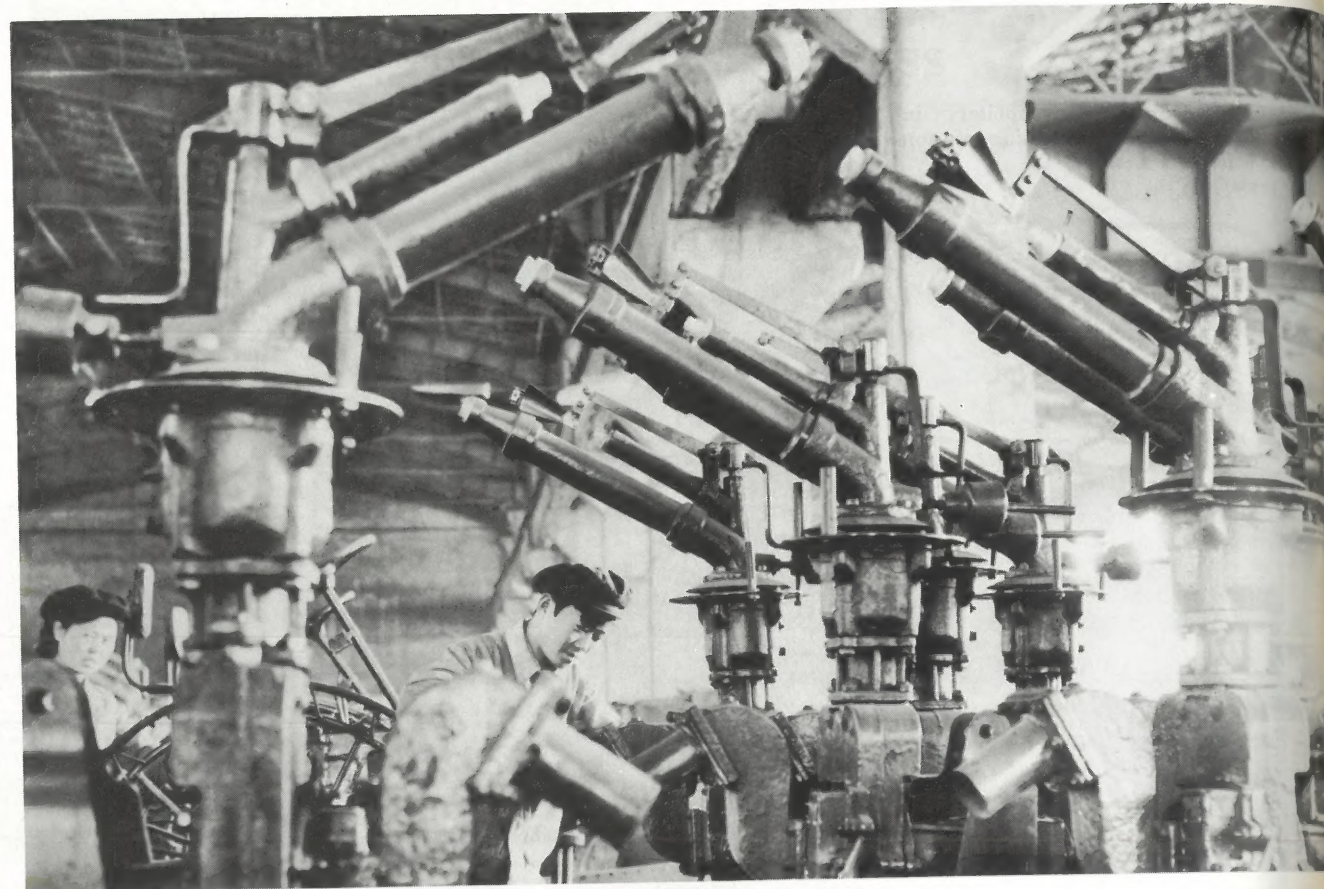
Workers of the Hyesan Youth Mine discuss how to make a new technical innovation

The Munpyong Smeltery increases the production of non-ferrous metals

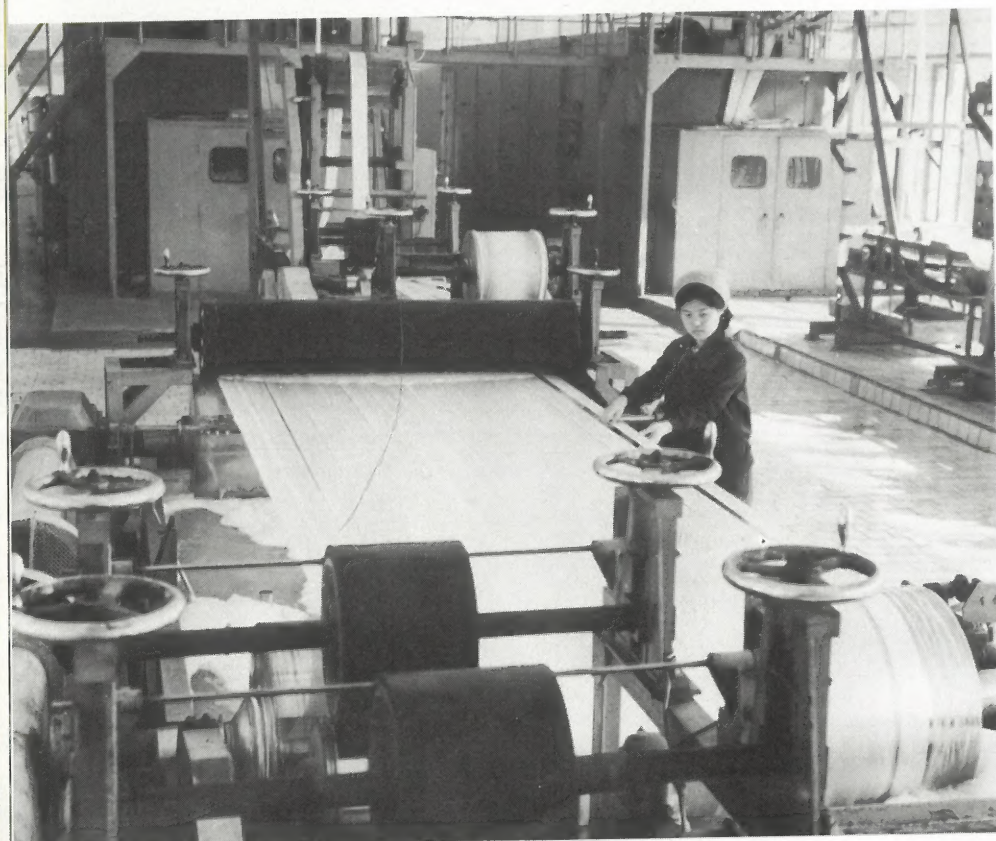


Continuous innovations are made in production at the Kaesong Knitting Factory





Highly-efficient sprinklers are mass-produced



Innovation in production at the vertical spinning shop of the February 8 Vinalon Complex

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FRONT COVER: The sky of the fatherland rings with the bugle call for march (part of the grand group of sculptured figures erected at Samjiyon, the holy revolutionary place)

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The log cabin used by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as his Headquarters at Sinsadong, when he led the Musan area operations to victory during the anti-Japanese armed struggle

INSIDE BACK COVER: Production of mining equipment increases

BACK COVER: Part of Chongsokjong

Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully

(The full text of the third part "Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully" from the great leader President Kim Il Sung's report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee)

Comrades,

It is the most important revolutionary task of our Party to win the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of the entire Korean people.

During the period under review our Party, conscious of the important mission entrusted it by the country and the nation and firmly determined to reunify the country in the lifetime of our generation, put forward an absolutely correct line and policy on reunifying the country and strove for its implementation.

Reflecting the fundamental stand our Party had invariably maintained on the question of national reunification and the requirements of the rapidly-changing situation at home and abroad at the beginning of the 1970's, we advanced the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the basic programme of national reunification.

Our Party took the initiative in proposing meetings and negotiations among representatives of political parties, social organizations and individuals from the north and the south as a decisive step towards opening the way to independent and peaceful

reunification and made every sincere effort to bring them about. Thanks to our initiative in putting forward the proposal and to our strenuous efforts, the door which had stood tightly closed between north and south for a long time was opened at last and the north-south dialogue took place, which resulted in the publication of the historic North-South Joint Statement. With the publication of the joint statement, the basic message of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the three principles of national reunification advanced by our Party became the nation's single common programme of reunification jointly confirmed and solemnly proclaimed internally and externally by north and south.

The holding of the dialogue and the publication of the joint statement was a step forward towards national reunification, and after that, the reunification trend mounted quickly on a nationwide scale. Patriotic youths and students, democrats and all other sections of the population in south Korea, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of the Republic, rose courageously in the struggle to reunify the country.

Alarmed at the mounting fighting spirit of the entire people in north and south Korea determined to reunify the country independently and peacefully, the US and south Korean authorities came out with the "two Koreas" policy to delay Korea's reunification and perpetuate its division.

The United States tried in various ways to carry out its policy for "two Koreas" which had been laid down as its basic strategy towards Korea, and went as far as mobilizing its allies and followers to this end.

At the instigation of US imperialism, the south Korean authorities became the shock force in implementing the separatist line contrary to their national conscience as Koreans and contrary to their pledge given to the nation in the North-South Joint Statement. In order to suppress the ever-growing inclinations of the south Korean people towards national reunification and to realize their plan for national division, they rigged up the fascist "Yusin system" by mobilizing the armed forces and police, the "Central Intelligence Agency" and other repressive means, and brutally cracked down on south Korean patriots and democrats calling for national reunification, democratic liberties and rights. The south Korean authorities not only frustrated the north-south dialogue taking place amidst the great expectations and concern of the entire nation, but clamoured for "simultaneous admittance to the UN" and "cross recognition" in accordance with the libretto of US imperialism and made frantic efforts to put them into effect.

The separatist moves of the United States and the south Korean authorities and the latter's traitorous acts threw a serious stumbling block in the way of the country's reunification. Therefore, thwarting the separatists' moves to create "two Koreas" and democratizing south Korean society became the central task in the struggle to end the tra-

gedy of a divided territory and nation and to bring about the national liberation of the south Korean people. Thus began the serious confrontation and struggle between the forces of national reunification and the forces of separatism, between the democratic and the fascist forces, and between patriots and traitors. This was a struggle to choose between the reunification of the north and the south into one Korea and their permanent division into "two Koreas", between democracy and fascism, between complete national liberation and independence and the relinquishing of half the land as a permanent colony of imperialism.

The south Korean people rose in a patriotic struggle and fought courageously to abolish the fascist "Yusin" system of dictatorship, an obstacle to the reunification of the country, and to democratize south Korean society, thereby dealing a heavy blow at the enemies of democracy and national reunification. The valiant struggle of the people which flared up in October last year and raged in Pusan, Masan, Seoul, Kwangju and many other parts of south Korea brought about the destruction of the notorious traitor and chieftain of the "Yusin" dictatorship and gave a serious warning to his surviving minions. In particular, the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju last May when large numbers of people rose as one and fought bravely with arms in hand, shook the fascist rule of south Korea to its very foundations and set the US imperialists and their stooges, the military fascists, atremble with anxiety and fear.

A very grave situation prevails in south Korea today due to the manoeuvrings of the US imperialists and their lackeys, the military fascist clique.

The military fascists who seized power in a conspiracy after the "October incident" last year, have been making vicious attempts to hinder social democracy and national re-

unification. They proclaimed "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea, banning all political activities including those of parties and social organizations and, without the least scruples, perpetrating savage repressions which even the notorious former dictators had not dared to commit.

Under instructions from the "Korea-US Combined Forces Command", the military fascist blackguards of south Korea called out heavily armed units of the puppet army and indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned and brutally murdered patriotic citizens, youths and students in Kwangju who had come out in defence of their right to exist and democracy. And they threw into jail all the prominent democrats and political figures who demanded social democracy and national reunification and brought trumped-up charges of "fomenting rebellion", "violating the Anti-Communist Law", and what not against them in their vicious attempts to finish them off. South Korea has now become a living hell, the most gruesome of all scenes in the late 20th century, where atrocious massacres are carried out openly and the people's freedoms and rights are trampled upon without scruples.

For the sheer brutality of the despotic repressions they are perpetrating, the present military fascists of south Korea have put all the fascist dictators of the world in the shade. History has not known to this day such hangmen as the south Korean military fascist rulers who massacred thousands of their countrymen at a time with rifle and bayonet and cruelly removed their political opponents.

For 35 long years the United States has been occupying south Korea and maintaining harsh colonial rule there and egging its dictators on to trample mercilessly on the people's democratic freedoms and rights. The United States that took under its wing the former quisling dictators of south Korea is

once again giving active protection to the new military fascist dictator who is following the fascist policy of his predecessor.

All the barbaric actions of the south Korean military fascist elements that arouse a storm of indignation among the world public at present are committed under the manipulation and aegis of the United States. It is the United States that masterminded the bestial pogrom against the patriotic people who rose in revolt in Kwangju; it is the United States that instigated the cruel suppression of south Korean democrats; and it is also none other than the United States, the wirepuller, that has rigged up the military fascist dictatorial "government" in south Korea and put a hangman at its head.

Although the US authorities try to play the innocent by ostensibly expressing "regret" and "concern" over the south Korean situation, they cannot conceal at all their secret intention as aggressors and their true colours as fascist executioners. The United States is the culprit who stifles democracy and human rights in south Korea and the wirepuller behind the slaughtering of south Korean people. No artifice will help the United States to escape responsibility for the present situation in south Korea where such a heinous military fascist dictatorial "government" has been knocked together and shocking bloodshed has taken place.

The tragic developments in south Korea and the disasters suffered by its people today directly show how unhappy the Korean nation as a whole is; and this precisely is the bitter outcome of the partition of the territory and the division of the nation. Anyone of Korean blood cannot remain a passive onlooker to the unhappy state of affairs today, and cannot but ponder soberly over the destiny of our nation.

We must do away with the colonial fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges in south Korea and reunify the country, and

thus end the distress and tragedy of our fellow countrymen and open up a bright future for our nation.

If reunification does not come quickly and division continues, our nation will remain bisected forever, and the south Korean people will be unable to cast off the yoke of colonial slavery.

Failing reunification at the earliest possible date, it will be difficult even to defend the independence and sovereignty of our country.

On the international arena today, antagonism and conflict between great powers scrambling for spheres of influence are aggravated daily. History shows that whenever great powers struggled to expand their spheres of influence, the small nations' interests were harmed and they became the victim. At present, the interests of many nations are entangled with one another and military confrontation between great powers is aggravated with each passing day. If, in this situation, our country is not reunified but remains divided into north and south, our people may again fall a victim to foreign forces and become colonial slaves. We must not repeat our bitter lot of the past when the destiny of our country and nation was decided by foreign powers in their interests and our people were forced to live as a homeless race. For this reason, we must reunify the divided country as soon as possible.

Division is the road to slavery and national ruin; reunification alone will lead us to independence and prosperity. For our nation today nothing is more precious than reunification and there is no more pressing task than reunifying the country.

The people in north and south and the entire Korean nation must rise up as one in the struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

In order to achieve independent, peaceful

reunification it is imperative to eliminate the military fascist rule and democratize society in south Korea.

As long as democracy is stamped out and harsh military fascist rule is maintained in south Korea as is the case today, there can be no national rapprochement and solidarity nor can the country be reunified by peaceful means. The "Anti-Communist Law", "National Security Law" and other fascist laws must be abolished and all the apparatuses of tyrannical rule be eliminated there. Meanwhile, all political parties and social organizations must be made legal and the free political activities of these parties and organizations and individuals guaranteed; and the democrats and patriotic people who have been arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned must be released and all the penalties imposed on them must be proclaimed null and void. After the elimination of the "Yusin system" in south Korea, the military fascist "government" should be replaced by a democratic government which will defend and speak for the will and interests of the broad masses of people.

The country's independent, peaceful reunification calls for the easing of tensions and the removal of the danger of war.

In our country the massive armed forces of north and south stand face to face across the Military Demarcation Line at present, and there are tens of thousands of American troops stationed in south Korea. Because of the ceaseless provocations of the US imperialists and south Korean military fascists, the situation in our country is as strained as ever and there is a constant danger of war breaking out at any moment. Of all parts of the world the situation in Korea today is the most tense and acute. This is causing deep concern not only among Koreans but also among the people of our neighbouring countries and the rest of the world.

Our people do not want war; they want to avoid fratricidal strife and reunify the country peacefully at all costs. Eliminating the military confrontation between the north and the south and obviating the danger of war is the prime requisite for the peaceful reunification of the country. As long as the north and the south stand with guns levelled at each other and the menace of a fratricidal war is hovering, no contact or dialogue will bear good fruit and bring about genuine concord and the unity of the nation.

The question of easing the tensions and removing the danger of war in our country can be settled only by replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We have already proposed to the United States on more than one occasion the holding of a dialogue and the conclusion of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States. This proposal of ours is the most reasonable one for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for world peace. It fully tallies with the interests and desires of the American people, too. The United States, however, has not yet accepted our just proposal; it keeps its troops stationed in south Korea and is seriously jeopardizing peace.

We propose once more to the United States to negotiate on the question of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

How the US authorities respond to our proposal will clearly provide their answer to the question of war or peace. They should reflect seriously on this matter, and accept our just proposal in a sincere and conscientious attitude and withdraw their troops from south Korea as soon as possible, thus meeting the unanimous aspirations and desires of people the world over including the United States.

For the independent, peaceful reunification of our country it is necessary to check

the machinations of the United States for "two Koreas" and do away with its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Today the US machinations for "two Koreas" are the main obstacle to our country's independent and peaceful reunification. The US policy of bisecting our homogeneous nation for good by creating "two Koreas" goes against the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people and the trend of the times, and nothing can justify this policy. Further, the policy of interference in the internal affairs of south Korea pursued by the United States which has turned it into a colony and is giving active protection to its military fascists, hampers the democratic development of south Korean society and the reunification of Korea, and it will adversely affect the development of the relations between the Korean and American peoples.

The United States should not pursue the separatist "two Koreas" policy any longer but work to facilitate Korea's reunification instead of obstructing it. The United States should refrain from backing the military fascists of south Korea and desist from all acts of interference in Korea.

We hold that the country must on all accounts be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The question of Korea's reunification resolves itself into the question of ending foreign domination and interference, winning the complete sovereignty of the Korean nation, removing distrust and antagonism between north and south, and achieving national unity. Our country should be reunified independently by the efforts of our own people, free from any foreign interference, peacefully through north-south contact and dialogue without recourse to arms, and on the principle of great unity of all Korean nationals from north and south and

abroad as one nation, irrespective of the difference in their ideas and social systems.

Based on the lofty ideas and principles laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, and proceeding from our country's actual conditions in which different ideologies and social systems exist in north and south, we must seek the shortest and surest way to national reunification and reunify the country by positive efforts.

Our Party considers that the most realistic and reasonable way to reunify the country independently, peacefully and on the principle of great national unity is to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in north and south as they are.

For a long time, ever since liberation, different social systems have existed and different ideas have prevailed in north and south. If, in these circumstances, the country is to be reunified through national union, neither side should regard its own ideology and social system as absolute. If the north or the south should consider its own ideology and social system absolute or try to force them on the other side, it will inevitably lead to confrontation and conflicts, and this will lead to further aggravation of division. Since the entire people regard national reunification as the supreme task, the difference in ideology and system cannot present an insurmountable barrier to reunification. People with different ideas can live in one country, and different social systems can coexist in a unified country. We will never force our ideas and social system upon south Korea but will subordinate everything to the interests of national union and reunification.

Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and to-

lerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

It will be reasonable if in the unified state of a confederal type a supreme national confederal assembly is formed with an equal number of representatives from north and south and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas nationals and if this assembly organizes a confederal standing committee to guide the regional governments in north and south and to administer all affairs of the confederal state.

As the unified government of the confederal state the supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee, its permanent organ, should discuss and decide on political affairs, national defence problems, foreign affairs and other matters of common concern related to the interests of the country and the nation as a whole, on a fair principle and in accordance with the desire for national unity, cooperation and reunification; push forward the work of uniform development of the country and the nation; and realize unity and cooperation between north and south in all spheres. The unified government of the confederal state should respect the social systems, and the wishes of administrative organizations, every party, every group, and every section of people in north and south and prevent one side from imposing its will on the other.

Under the leadership of the confederal government the regional governments in north and south should follow an independent policy within the limits consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the whole nation, and strive to narrow down the differences between north and south in all spheres and to achieve a uniform deve-

lopment of the country and the nation.

It would be a good idea to call the confederal state the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo after a unified state that once existed in our country and is well known to the world, and by reflecting the common political aspirations of north and south for democracy.

The DCRK should be a neutral country which does not participate in any political-military alliance or bloc. Since the two parts of the country, north and south, with different ideas and social systems are to be united into a single confederal state, it is necessary and most reasonable in reality for the DCRK to be a neutral state.

The DCRK, as a unified state embracing the whole of the territory and people of our country, should pursue a policy which agrees with the fundamental interests and demands of the entire Korean people.

Our Party deems it appropriate that the DCRK should put forward and carry out the following policy:

First, the DCRK should adhere to independence in all state activities and follow an independent policy.

Independence is the basic emblem of an independent state; it is the life and soul of the country and the nation. Only when a state exercises sovereignty with firm independence in its activities can it uphold the nation's dignity and honour and ensure the development and prosperity of the country in keeping with the desires of the people.

The DCRK should be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any foreign forces.

The DCRK should oppose all forms of foreign interference and dependence on foreign forces, exercise complete sovereignty

in its internal and external activities and settle all questions arising in state politics independently to suit the fundamental interests of the Korean nation and the actual conditions existing in our country.

Second, the DCRK should effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society and promote great national unity.

Democracy is a common political idea congenial and acceptable to people with differing thoughts and political views, and is a sacred right due to people from all walks of life as masters of the state and society.

The DCRK should fully develop a democratic social and political system which opposes dictatorship and intelligence government and firmly guarantees and defends the freedoms and rights of the people.

The confederal state should ensure freedom to form political parties and social organizations and their free activities, freedom of religious belief, speech, the press, assembly and demonstration, and guarantee the rights of the people in north and south to travel freely across the country and to conduct political, economic and cultural activities freely in any areas.

The confederal government should follow a fair policy which will equally guarantee the interests of the two regions, two systems, different parties, groups, classes and circles in the country without bias to either side. All the policies pursued by the confederal government should proceed from the principle of great national unity and contribute to the uniform development and prosperity of the country through the strengthening of national unity and cooperation.

The confederal government should not question the past records of any organization or individual in the north or the south that works for the development of the unified

state, but should join hands with them, and should not allow any form of political reprisal or persecution.

Third, the DCRK should bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy.

In the two parts of our country there is a wealth of natural resources for continued exploitation and also the economic foundations that have been built in the past years. If the north and the south develop the natural resources jointly and use the existing economic foundations effectively through cooperation and mutual assistance when the country is reunified, our national economy will be able to develop at a great pace, and our people will all be able to enjoy as good a life as any other people.

Economic cooperation and exchange between north and south should be realized on the basis of recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the two parts of the country. The confederal government should recognize and protect state, cooperative and private property in north and south as well as personal effects, and refrain from restricting or encroaching upon the property of capitalists and their business activities so long as they help develop the national economy without engaging in monopolist and comprador activities.

The confederal state should see to it that the north and the south jointly develop and exploit mineral, marine and other natural resources, and further the division of labour and trade extensively on the principles of cooperation and mutual accommodation, while properly coordinating the economic activities of all production units and enterprises in keeping with the interests of different classes and circles. It would be advisable for the authorities or enterprises in

north and south to set up and run joint companies, common markets and the like rationally.

The confederal state should develop the economies of north and south into an organically interlinked independent national economy through extensive cooperation and exchange between the two parts of the country.

Fourth, the DCRK should realize north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education and ensure uniform progress in the country's science and technology, national culture and arts, and national education.

Our people have time-honoured, resplendent traditions of national culture. Resourceful and talented, our nation has admirably developed science, technology, culture and arts since olden times. Since liberation, large numbers of competent scientists, technicians, and talented cultural workers and artists have grown up in the north and south of our country. If they pool their efforts and talents through exchange and cooperation, our science and technology, national culture and arts will flourish more brilliantly.

The confederal state should ensure that scientists and technicians in north and south undertake joint scientific research and widely exchange achievements and experience so as to develop the science and technology of our country quickly.

The confederal state should actively encourage exchange and cooperation between artists and sportsmen in north and south and see to it that the scientists in the two zones jointly discover and take good care of the cultural heritage of our nation and that they study and develop our unique written and spoken language. Thus, our national culture and arts should be made to flourish

to the full and the unique nature of our people as a homogeneous nation should be preserved.

Education is a very important undertaking which decides the fate of the nation. The confederal government should train large numbers of competent technical experts and steadily raise the cultural and intellectual levels of the entire people by developing an educational system of a popular character and giving active state and social support to educational work.

Fifth, the DCRK should reopen the suspended transport and communications between north and south and ensure free utilization of the means of transport and communications in all parts of the country.

Transport and communications constitute the artery and nervous system of the country. Because the territory has been cut in two and transport and communications have been severed, our people cannot see or hear from their families and relatives, though living within easy reach. This is a tragedy. Restoring the broken transport and communications between north and south is the only way to end the national tragedy and fully realize political, economic and cultural exchange and cooperation.

The confederal state should restore the railways and motor roads linking the north and the south and open ship and air lines to ensure free travel by land, sea and air between the two zones. Further, steps should be taken to open telegraph and telephone services and an unrestricted postal service between all areas of the north and the south.

The confederal government should ensure that the north and the south use transport and the post and telegraph facilities in common and, further, gradually go over to their joint operation, so that in future the transport and communications of the whole country are unified.

Sixth, the DCRK should ensure a stable

livelihood for the entire people including the workers, peasants and other working masses and promote their welfare systematically.

The working masses are the masters of the state and society and creators of all material wealth. Guaranteeing a stable life for the working people and steadily improving their well-being should be the most important principle in the activities of a democratic state serving the people, and this is also a national duty devolving on the unified government.

In all its activities the confederal state should give priority to stabilizing the lives of people of all social strata including the workers, peasants and other sections of working people and to promoting their welfare. It should ensure a decent life for all people by guaranteeing adequate conditions of life for the entire working people in regard to food, clothing and shelter and by raising the living standards of the poor to those of the middle class.

The confederal state should provide work for all able-bodied people, ensure sufficient conditions for work and rest and introduce a wage system, a price policy and an equitable tax system so as to guarantee a stable livelihood for the working people. Steps should be taken for different enterprises including small and medium ones to carry on productive activity on a normal basis so as to ensure the working people's livelihood and, in particular, the state should give active support to the husbandry of the poor peasants and fishermen, small merchants and handicraftsmen.

The confederal state should pay close attention to the education of the working people and the improvement of their health and adopt adequate measures to this end, so that all working people and their families can receive an education and medical treatment.

Seventh, the DCRK should remove milit-

ary confrontation between north and south and form a combined national army to defend the nation against invasion from outside.

Military confrontation between north and south with huge armed forces gives rise to mutual misunderstanding, mistrust and discord and is a threat to peace.

The confederal state should reduce the military strength of both sides to 100,000-150,000 respectively in order to end the military confrontation between north and south and bring fratricidal strife to an end for good. At the same time, it is essential to abolish the Military Demarcation Line between north and south, dismantle all military installations in its vicinity, dissolve militia organizations in both parts and prohibit military training of civilians.

The confederal state should amalgamate the Korean People's Army and the "National Army" of south Korea and form a single combined national army. As the national army of the unified state independent of either side, north or south, the combined national army should undertake the duty of national defence under the unified leadership of the confederal government. All expenditure connected with the maintenance of the combined national army and the defence of the country should be borne jointly by the north and the south.

Eighth, the DCRK should defend and protect the national rights and interests of all Koreans overseas.

Today large numbers of our Korean compatriots are living abroad. As their motherland, the DCRK should assume the responsibility and duty of defending and protecting their national rights and interests.

The DCRK should make vigorous efforts to enable all Korean nationals living abroad to enjoy their internationally accepted legal rights and liberties, and give them strong support and encouragement in their strug-

gle for democratic national rights.

The confederal government should guarantee the rights of all our overseas compatriots to travel freely to their motherland and to return home and live and act freely at their chosen place of residence.

Ninth, the DCRK should handle properly the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification, and should coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way.

Only when the foreign relations built up by the north and the south prior to national reunification are handled in the right manner, will it be possible to adequately ensure both the interests of the nation as a whole and the interests of the two zones within the framework of the unified state and to enable the confederal state to develop friendly relations with various countries of the world on an equitable footing. Further, in view of the fact that even after reunification the north and the south will maintain foreign relations separately with other nations on a limited scale, the confederal government will need to coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments properly in a unified way.

The DCRK should repeal all treaties and agreements with other countries detrimental to national amity including military treaties concluded separately by the north and the south prior to reunification. Of the foreign relations established by the north and the south, those relations including economic relations not inimical to the common interests of the nation should be maintained continuously.

The confederal state should permit the north and the south to cooperate economically with other countries irrespective of the social system. It should leave intact the capital invested by other nations in south Korea prior to the reunification of the country

and continue to ensure their concessions.

The DCRK should permit the governments of the two parts of the country to establish bilateral relations with other countries. The confederal state will have to coordinate the foreign relations of the north and the south properly to make sure that the two regional governments keep in step with each other in their foreign activities.

Tenth, the DCRK should, as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all countries of the world and pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

The DCRK should be the only representative of the entire Korean nation in foreign relations. The confederal state should represent the entire Korean nation in the United Nations and other international organizations and will have to send a single delegation to all international gatherings where the whole nation is to be represented.

The DCRK should adhere to the line of neutrality, follow the policy of non-alignment and develop friendly relations with all nations on the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. In particular, it should actively develop good neighbourly relations with adjacent countries.

The DCRK should be a peace-loving nation and pursue a peaceful foreign policy. A unified Korea will not threaten aggression against neighbouring countries or any other nations of the world and will not be a party to or cooperate in any international act of aggression. The confederal state should make the Korean peninsula a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone. To this end, it should prohibit the presence of foreign troops and establishment of foreign military bases on its territory and ban the manufacture, introduction and use of nuclear weapons.

The ten-point policy of the DCRK ac-

curately reflects the common aspirations and demands of the entire Korean nation and illumines the road ahead of a unified Korea.

The plan for national reunification and the ten-point political programme of the unified state newly proposed by our Party this time will win active support and approval of all the Korean people and be warmly greeted by the people of the world.

Our Party will strive with might and main to put the new plan for national reunification into effect as soon as possible and satisfy the ardent desires of our 50 million brethren to live happily in a unified homeland.

In order to found a Confederal Republic and bring about national reunification as proposed by our Party, all the Korean nationals in north and south and abroad should fight firmly rallied together in a grand national united front under the banner of national reunification, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political views.

The road ahead of our Party and people striving for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is still beset with many a difficulty and obstacle. But we will overcome them at all costs and finally accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by the united efforts of the whole nation.

When the DCRK is founded and the country is reunified through the unity of the whole nation and cooperation of north and south, our country will make its appearance on the world arena with great dignity and authority as an independent and sovereign state with a 50 million population, brilliant national culture and strong national economy, and an ever-prosperous people's paradise will be built in our land of three thousand ri.



Appearance of Potong Riverside Changed

The Potong River is a tributary of the Taedong-gang River, which flows through a part of the city of Pyongyang.

On the top of Ponghwa Hill fringed by the Potong River there rises high the "Monument to the Potong River Improvement Project".

There is a constant relay of visitors to this place.

The Monument to the Potong River Improvement Project



*Potong River, a river of misfortune
That flowed, drawing sighs and tears of
blood from the people for many years!
When did you begin to flow, singing the
joy and happiness of the people,
Potong River?*

Reading this passage of the inscription on the monument word by word, people recall in humble reverence the historic day when the fatherly leader first kindled the torchlight for a great nature-remaking project for the well-being of the people and the prosperity of the nation.

It happened on May 21, 1946, 35 years ago.

Busy as he was guiding our people to build a new democratic Korea after liberation, the great leader President Kim Il Sung personally initiated the Potong River improvement project, and that day attended the ceremony to start the project and broke ground for it.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "The Potong River shoring-up work is the first project the Pyongyang citizens contribute to the building of a new, democratic Korea with their patriotic labour, and it is a great nature-remaking work our liberated people undertake for the first time."

His ground breaking for the Potong River improvement project was the great prelude to a grand nature-remaking work to turn the ravaged motherland into a beautiful paradise on earth.

Before liberation the Potong River without



The Potong River area of today

banks was a "river of misfortune" which overflowed in every rainy season and flooded the vast Potong Plain, drawing salt tears from the people.

At the time of the big flood of 1942, for instance, over 2,000 hectares of fields and over 1,000 houses were submerged, thus causing serious calamities to over 50,000 people.

Upholding the great initiative of the respected and beloved leader President

Kim Il Sung, the Pyongyang citizens completed the vast project in a matter of 55 days, which required the building of over five kilometre-long banks and the removal of more than 420,000 cubic metres of earth.

Today the Potong River has been turned into a "river of happiness", a "river of paradise". What a change the Potong riverside has undergone!

A 10-odd kilometre-long canal is built

Yesterday's Potong Riverside





Part of the new Changgwang Street along the Potong River

where the Potong River flowed fringing Ponghwa Hill in the past. Around it is arranged the Potonggang pleasure ground covering over 300 hectares.

In the ground there are several islets, ponds, a boating ground, a swimming pool, a skating rink, promenades, a zoo and playgrounds for children as well as other recreation and welfare facilities for the working people of the capital.

Along the Potong riverside which was a marsh overgrown with weeds before liberation there have now appeared the splendid and beautiful modern streets such as the Pulgun, Chollima and Ragwon Streets.

There stand the monumental buildings of our age—the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, Circus, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the February 8 House of Culture, Changgwangwon Health Complex and other magnificent buildings, which boast of the elaborate and graceful architecture of Juche.

In the west of the Potong Plain there is

an industrial district comprising factories and enterprises which produce electricity, machines, building materials, knit goods and footwear; and in the north there are bases producing grains and vegetables for the citizens of the capital.

Under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader our people have made vigorous efforts to carry out the grand nature-remaking work ever since his ground breaking for the Potong River improvement project and converted our country into a country freed from flood and drought damages and changed towns and villages, mountains and fields beyond recognition.

In order to tell forever the fatherly leader's great exploits and favours to posterity and to commemorate the historic day when he took a shovel in his hands and broke ground for the project, our people erected the "Monument to the Potong River Improvement Project" on the top of Ponghwa Hill.

Li Jong Ho



The Changgwangwon Health Complex

"Azalea of the Motherland"

Spring!

The azalea is in full bloom.

It shows off its pink flowers on all hillsides tinged with spring colours. The more you look at the Korean azalea, the more beautiful it looks.

Whenever I look at this flower, I am reminiscent of the pink azalea blooming in Dam No. 5, a revolutionary battle site situated at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san.

Last May, I visited there as a member of a group inspecting the revolutionary battle sites. While looking at the full-blown azalea blossoms, I recalled with deep emotion an immortal story of Korean People's Revolutionary Army men associated with these flowers.

It happened in May 1939 when our country was in the chains of colonial slavery of the Japanese imperialists.

In order to light the beacon fire of national liberation in the motherland which was groaning under the jackboots of the enemy, the great leader General Kim Il Sung marched again into the homeland, personally leading the main unit of the KPRA. After crossing the Amnok-gang River the KPRA men made their appearance at Dam No. 5 in the motherland. Just at that time pink azaleas were in full bloom there as if to greet them.

Among the KPRA men there were those who had left the motherland, shedding tears of blood in their early years and those who had never stepped into the soil of the motherland because they had been born and grown up in a foreign land.

They were overwhelmed with a thousand emotions. They at last found themselves in the homeland under the command of the great leader to crush the Japanese imperialists who had deprived them of their country after covering tens of thousands of *ri* in the teeth of flames and blizzard for national liberation.

(Korea! How have you been? What a hardship you have gone through under the tyranny of Japs!... How much blood you have shed under the Japanese bayonets! Dear motherland, we will surely liberate you and

build a communist paradise in you, a picturesque land of 3,000 *ri*.)

Saying it in their mind, they hugged pink azaleas and rubbed them against their cheeks, shedding tears of joy and emotion.

Unable to control her surging emotions the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk buried her cheeks in azaleas and said, "Azaleas of the motherland! You have blossomed at last in spite of the snowstorm!" Then she broke off a bunch of full-blown azaleas and presented it to the great leader.

The great leader General Kim Il Sung smelt the fragrance of the flowers and said with deep emotion:

"The more you look at Korean azalea, the more beautiful it looks!"

Hearing his words his men were overwhelmed with deep emotions. They renewed their resolve to smash the Japanese imperialists who had occupied the motherland and bring the day of liberation earlier.

They marched into the Musan area with the fighting spirit to annihilate the enemy. Every heart leapt with a warm love for the country. In the Musan area they gave the Japs wholesale death. This inspired the downtrodden people with confidence in victory of the revolution and encouraged them to rise up as one in the sacred anti-Japanese struggle to liberate the country.

From then on, the azalea blooming in Dam No. 5 every year, the "azalea of the motherland", tells the immortal exploits of the KPRA and sets the hearts of our



100 Per Cent Turnout, 100 Per Cent Ayes

The election to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies was held last March 5 in our country.

The election was successfully held in full accordance with the "Rules on the Election of Deputies to the Provincial, City and County People's Assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

100 per cent of the entire electors registered on the electors' list except those on foreign trip took part in voting. Those who could not go to the polling stations because of old age, deformity or sickness voted in travelling ballot boxes.

According to the election returns of the provincial, city and county election committees, 100 per cent of the entire electors who took part in the election voted for the candidates of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies registered

in the district election committees.

The election once again demonstrated the invincible might of our people rallied rock-firm around the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the superiority of our most advanced socialist system.

Representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals who, with intense loyalty to the Party and the leader, have been devoting all their energies to the struggle for the eternal prosperity of the socialist fatherland and the development and strengthening of our revolutionary power were elected to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies.

The number of the elected deputies to the provincial people's assemblies totals 3,705 and that of the elected to the city and county people's assemblies, 24,191.

people ablaze with ardent love for the country.

Sharing a sublime feeling with other members of the inspection group at Dam No. 5, I rubbed my cheeks against azaleas and lost myself in deep thought about the dearest motherland regained by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and about the great exploits of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who had fought with single-hearted loyalty to the leader for today's happiness. And I firmly determined myself to remain for ever faithful to the great leader and the glorious Party centre for the prosperity and development of the country.

While looking at the azalea blooming pink on the hillside beside my native village I feel as if looking at the "azalea of the

motherland" in the area of Dam No. 5 situated at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san.

This is probably not what my heart alone feels.

The hearts of turners cutting metal diligently, seamen aspiring after the scent of flowers in the homeland on the faraway sea, artists and composers describing azaleas on canvas or in melody and others, too, will throb with the warm love of the anti-Japanese fighters for the country.

The azalea of Dam No. 5 permeated with warm love for the country is blooming in the hearts of all people, giving a strong impetus to their struggle for the reunification of the country and its prosperity and development.

Kim Sun Ryong

Steady Improvement of People's Welfare



The Path of Love for People

As the years roll on, our people feel more deeply indebted for the benevolent fatherly love of the great leader who has been devoting himself entirely to the good of our people, finding his greatest joy in their happiness throughout his life.

Over half a century of his activities ranging from the time he set out on the path of revolution shouldering the destiny of the motherland and the nation up to the present, is a glorious history imbued with his warm love for the people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We communists do not look to revolution for high rank, individual fame and career or wealth and pomp. We are fighting for the independence and sovereignty of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people. We are fighting for socialism and communism."

No one might be fully aware of the troubles of the great leader who does not pass a single day without leaving immortal marks on the path of warm love for the people.

It happened one summer day a few years ago.

The great leader, who had been giving on-the-spot guidance to South Hwanghae Province for days on, set out early in the morning as usual.

A dazzling morning sun was bathing his rolling car.

The great leader was looking out over the greening fields. Tractors were seen running

along the dewy road, leaving their wheel traces behind. They were such tractors that could be seen often elsewhere, too.

But the great leader was gazing at the tractors carrying compost to the fields, with an air of satisfaction.

(The great leader who is always the first to tread the road wet with morning dews highly appreciates the labours of tractor drivers he comes across early in the morning.)

Thus the adjutant thought himself. At the moment, through his mind flashed the event that had happened in the fields of the sideline farm of the Taean Electric Machinery Plant a few years before.

Under the solicitude of the fatherly leader, firm supply centres had been set up in factories and enterprises, so that the workers were supplied with enough amount of eggs, meat and vegetables all the year round. But, that day he came out there, concerned about vegetable supply for workers in the spring.

It was at a foggy dawn that the great leader arrived at the vegetable garden. Spinage was growing nicely in the vast stretch of fields. He was looking over the fields with a smile of satisfaction, when the drum of a tractor broke the morning silence.

After a while its driver came running to the great leader.

Much satisfied, the great leader highly praised him for his efforts for workers, patting him on the back and saying that he had taken much trouble even from hours before

daybreak.

Then the great leader asked him in detail about how old he was, whether he had got married and whether the workers in Taean were supplied with vegetables sufficiently.

He also acquainted himself with the actual conditions of the sideline farm to estimate the state of vegetable farming throughout the country and gave earnest instructions as to supplying vegetables in all seasons before leaving there. Thus recalling that impressive day, the adjutant looked up to the great leader who was now continuing his tour of on-the-spot guidance from the early morning along the road of warm love for the people, and a lump came into his throat.

Time passed. The car entered the road running through paddy-fields of the Sowon Cooperative Farm in Pyoksong County.

Farmers in the fields and passers-by made their bows to the great leader reverently.

The great leader waved his hand to them in acknowledgement of their greetings. When he recognized a functionary who was bowing deeply to him by the roadside, he stopped the car.

He was An Dal Su, chairman of the Sowon Cooperative Farm management board.

The great leader was very glad to see dear revolutionary soldier after a long separation.

The respected and beloved leader had a talk with him without any reserve, asking in details about his life and health and the farming situation. Then he asked how old he was.

The great leader knew too well about his age and past life. But, unaware of the deep meaning of his question, An Dal Su answered he was 65.

Hearing his answer, the great leader en-

couragingly said that he could work another ten years.

He looked at An Dal Su who was deeply moved by his love and after a while suggested him to have a photograph taken as a token of their meeting after a long time and led him to the middle of the road arm in arm with him.

The suites looking up to the benevolent figure of the great leader standing arm in arm with his beloved revolutionary soldier, with a broad smile on his face, felt their hearts swelling for the fatherly love of the great leader who always found himself among the people, taking care of their work and life and leading them along one road of revolution.

That afternoon the great leader guided a provincial conference of agricultural workers and then gave on-the-spot guidance in farm villages of two counties.

Time passed and a long summer day was coming to a close.

The suites made haste to take the great leader to the lodging before dark.

But the great leader standing at the seaside was looking out over the Onchon area exposed to the evening glow.

He was planning to give on-the-spot guidance to factories, enterprises and cooperative farms in South Pyongan Province including the Onchon area from the next morning.

The suites, unaware of his mind, suggested him to go to the lodging.

While looking at the Onchon area situated at the West Sea coast, the great leader said: "We have much work to do tomorrow morning. We should go there tonight. Let's go by boat."

Hearing his words the suites and functionaries felt a lump in their throats, their

eyelashes moistened with emotion.

The great leader covered a long distance of hundreds of *ri* that day from early morning when people did not yet leave for their work places, in order to enable the people to live better.

But that evening when all people were happily returning home after a day's work, he was going to make another long trip by the stormy sea.

The functionaries and suites stepped forward to hold him back, wishing him to take even a day's rest.

Reading their minds, the great leader said: "Never mind. We traversed many rougher roads than this!"

Hearing him, they felt their hearts beating more violently.

(Dear great leader! How many steep ranges of Mt. Paekdu-san you crossed in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the restoration of the motherland and the freedom and liberation of the people! What a long path of love you have traversed for over 30 years for the people since you left a deep mark on the fork leading to Mangyongdae!

Have you ever taken a good rest even once in the whole days you have devoted to the good of the people?

When you mapped out a great plan for the restoration of the motherland, sitting up all night by the campfire in Mt. Paekdu-san you said you would take a good rest after the country was liberated. When you brought the spring of liberation to the homeland, you said you would have a good rest when the people would become well off.

Even today, however, when all the people lead an abundant life, you do not enjoy a rest on the red-letter days, saying that you are most glad to be among the people.)

They cried thus in their heart, overcome with surging emotion.

The great leader walked to the pier and

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grasped their hands one by one, saying, "Good-bye, everyone. Do farming well." Then he got into a small boat.

The boat began to sail over the sea. Waves were swashing against the side of the boat. Whenever spattered with cold water the great leader, laughing lightly, said that it was refreshing.

The functionaries and farmers on the pier, holding back their tears, looked up to the great leader who was waving his hand to them with the skirts of his coat fluttering, on the boat receding into the distance and wished from the bottom of their hearts. (Dear fatherly leader, good-bye. Be careful on your trip at night. We wish you a long life in good health.)

The great leader, with an ardent love for the country and the people, continued his tour of on-the-spot guidance by the sea.

It was early the next morning.

None of the suites and farmers got up. But the great leader came out to the fields of the June 3 Cooperative Farm and was walking the dewy footpath between rice-fields.

That day the suites, who had made the round of the fields, following the sacred marks left by the great leader early that morning, looked back upon the day's events with deep emotion.

The day was by no means a day unusual to the great leader who worked for the happiness of the people.

It is one of the ordinary days which is to be seen in the past, at present and in the future.

Spending such days, months and years, the great leader has devoted all his life to the good of the people. So his warm love for the people is really higher than the sky and deeper than the sea.

Just because of his fatherly love Korea shines and the people lead a happy life.

Pak Jong Sop

Steady Promotion of People's Welfare—Supreme Principle of Our Party's Activities

In his report to the Sixth Party Congress the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung put forward the task of radically improving the people's life.

Our Party is now wisely leading the struggle to materialize his grand plan and lofty intention with flying colours to make the people live better.

(1)

Our Party is fully responsible for the destiny of the people and all its activities are designed to improve their welfare steadily.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"To raise the people's living standards steadily is the supreme principle of our Party's activities and one of our most important tasks for the 1980's." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 57.)

It is the essential requirement of our Party to strive to promote the people's welfare steadily, regarding it as the supreme principle of its activities.

Our Party is a revolutionary party whose historic roots and guiding idea ask it to fight

for the people with all devotion and regard it as its solemn duty, its supreme mission.

Earlier, even in the hard conditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader President Kim Il Sung made a grand plan to build a people's paradise free from exploitation and oppression in the fatherland to be liberated and fought solely for the people's interests and happiness in the blizzard-ridden Paekdu forests. In the crucible of this arduous struggle the precious tradition of the Workers' Party of Korea was established—a tradition of fighting with all devotion for the freedom and happiness of the people.

Our Party is guided by the Juche idea. This idea makes our Party fight devotedly to promote the people's material and cultural welfare. The Juche idea is a man-centred world outlook which puts man in the centre of all thinking and makes everything serve him, and a revolutionary doctrine to make the working masses independent.

As seen above, our Party, born of the deep and strong historical roots of the anti-Japanese revolution, makes it its own supreme mission to fight for the working people as required by the Juche idea and strives to meet the interests and aspiration of the entire people including the working class. It regards the construction of socialism and communism as a worthy undertaking for the people's welfare and strives for it.

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Our Party deems it its first and foremost task to steadily improve the people's welfare and implements it in whatever adversity.

Our Party spares nothing for the welfare of the people and subordinates everything to it. This is the firm revolutionary stand of our Party. Our Party makes its work serve to do economic construction well and improve the people's living, and in formulating its line and policies, it pays primary attention to fully reflecting in them the aspirations and desires of the working people and improving their welfare.

All lines and policies of our Party formulated in each period and stage of our revolution were aimed, without exception, at bringing an affluent and happy life to our people. The same can be said of the basic line for socialist economic construction, a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, of the line of developing large-scale central light industry and middle and small-scale local industries at the same time, of the line of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based and of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

It is our Party's firm stand that economic construction and technical revolution must not be for their own sake but serve to make people live better and free them from hard work once for all.

While carrying out the revolution and construction, our Party never slights the work of improving the people's living, no matter how difficult tasks or complex situation it faces.

We are carrying out the revolution and construction, face to face with the imperialists in the divided country; and difficult, complicated tasks are raised before our Party one after another. Therefore it is a hard job to steadily raise the living standards of the people. But our Party strives to make the entire

people equally well-off without any worry in whatever circumstances.

In our country free medical service was introduced and people lived a stabilized life during the fierce war decisive of the fate of the fatherland.

Our Party completely abolished the taxation system for the first time in history when many countries were tossing about in the vortex of economic crisis. These world-historic events bear eloquent testimony to the fact that our Party's stand and policy are invariable in improving the people's welfare, irrespective of the situation and economic progress attained. Our people who lived in hunger and poverty before liberation are now leading an affluent, cultured life with no worry about food, clothing and housing, receiving huge additional state benefits besides the living allowance. This is entirely due to the popular policy of our Party which pays primary attention to the promotion of the people's welfare.

Our Party exerts all efforts to make people's life more affluent and modern as socialist construction progresses.

The socialist system provides all possibilities of raising the people's living standards, and as society develops the people's material and cultural demands increase. The devoted service of the working-class party for people finds its expression in steadily improving the people's life to meet their increasing material and cultural requirements, taking advantage of the favourable conditions created in socialist society.

Dynamic progress in production and construction brings the rapid growth of the national income. Our per-capita national income reached 1,920 dollars in 1979. This testifies that our economic foundations are very strong and our people's living standards are very high.

To improve the people's living standards, our Party is now striving to effect a great turn in production of consumer goods by di-

recting great efforts to the light industry and enrich the diets of people by developing agriculture and fishing industry. Our Party also strives to make our working people's life more cultured by building large numbers of modern dwelling houses and cultural and welfare facilities in town and country.

Our people enjoy today a happy, worthwhile life in the fold of the Party. With water and bus services introduced in the countryside, the difference in the living conditions between urban and rural inhabitants narrowed down considerably. The TV network spread all over the country. The average life span of our people reached 73 years, 35 years longer than before liberation.

Our people's cherished desire to live a happy life in a new world free from exploitation and oppression has come true on this land under our Party's guidance and loving care. They call our Party the mother party as it gave them their precious political life and enabled them to live happy lives free from any worry and they entrust their destiny entirely to the Party and regard it as their greatest honour to live and fight for revolution.

(2)

Our glorious Party ensures our people not only today's happiness but the brighter tomorrow and everlasting happiness in future.

Today our people lead a happy life without envying anything in the world. But, not content with this, our Party is making all efforts to improve the people's life radically.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We must continue to pay great attention to improving the people's livelihood so that in the near future all can enjoy a far more

prosperous and cultured life than today." (Ibid., p. 57.)

In his historic report to the Sixth Party Congress the great leader President Kim Il Sung defined it as one of major tasks in socialist economic construction for the 1980's to radically improve the people's material and cultural life and is energetically guiding a struggle to implement it.

When the fighting tasks set out at the Congress are fulfilled, our country will turn out 15 million tons of grain, 1,500 million metres of fabrics and 5 million tons of sea foods a year and the housing problem will be solved more satisfactorily. Our goal in the field of people's livelihood for the 1980's is unprecedentedly high. When it is attained, our people will lead a more affluent and cultured life. And a decisive advance will be brought about in the efforts of our people for the complete victory of socialism. A worthy struggle to reach this grand goal is now on successfully under the guidance of our Party.

Our Party is pushing forward a work to bring about a new great upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Our Party is a party of creation and construction skilfully guiding socialist economic construction without the slightest deviation in whatever circumstances. In building houses and factories our Party takes into consideration the everlasting prosperity of the country and people and boldly plans and develops everything in a big way. Under its revolutionary guidance our socialist construction makes leap after leap, never stagnating or marking time.

Our Party firmly believes in the strength of the masses and enlists it in carrying out proposed revolutionary tasks with lightning speed. With such remarkable organizing ability and seasoned leadership it gets the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people to make a dynamic revolutionary march through the speed campaign, ward off the

serious influence of the cold front and reap bumper harvest every year.

Such leadership by our Party will enable us to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction and turn our country into an economically strong state, further consolidate our socialist system and make it prosper eternally.

In particular, our Party is striving to further consolidate the foundations of our socialist independent national economy to steadily improve the people's welfare.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung our people built, tightening their belts and sparing every penny, a powerful independent national economy in their country, which is developed in an all-round way on the basis of modern technology and which enables them to run the national economic life on their own. This independent national economy built by them with the spirit of self-reliance and hard work has inexhaustible potentials which enable us to promote economic construction at an unusually high speed and make the people's life much better than now. Today our people are stepping up production and construction steadily at a high rate, free from global economic upheavals, and leading a stabilized life, not knowing food shortage despite the serious influence of the cold front. All this owes to our strong independent national economy.

Thanks to the energetic struggle of our Party, the line of making the national econo-

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my Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based is successfully implemented today and our economy is developing into a more independent and highly modernized one on a new scientific basis. Such a powerful independent national economy will enable us to develop production steadily at a high rate in whatever circumstances and turn out everything needed for the better life of people by our own efforts.

It is our Party's consistent policy to responsibly look after people's life. The Party organizations, power organs and all functionaries are implementing it faithfully.

Our Party properly guides the Party organizations and power organs at all levels to responsibly look after the people's life. In particular, it leads our officials to display the spirit of devoted service to the Party, working class and people in their work of improving the people's welfare and to eat, clothe and live just as people do, sharing weal and woe with them as their faithful servants.

Today all our people enjoy a happy life with no inconvenience whatsoever.

Indeed, the warm love, solicitude, correct policy and guidance of our Party are the source of all the happiness enjoyed by our people.

In future too, the Korean people will make, under the wise guidance of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, decisive progress in their struggle to make their life still more fruitful and happy.

To Supply More Meat to People

The ardent desire of our people from olden times was to eat polished rice and meat, live in tile-roofed houses and wear silk dresses.

Their desire has come true only in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has been devoting all his life solely to the happiness of the people.

When our people sit down to table on which meat, eggs, and other highly nutritious dishes are served at every meal they always feel greatly indebted to the fatherly leader for his efforts to improve the people's dietary life.

It happened one day in June 1963.

At that time the tense situation of the country caused by the repeated war provocation moves by the US imperialist aggressors demanded that great efforts be directed to economic construction and defence up-building.

On the day the great leader who was on a tour of on-the-spot guidance in North Pyongan Province, called together poultry technicians and stockbreeding specialists of the country.

Warmly clasping their hands one by one, he urged them to sit down.

His desk was loaded with many data and technical books on poultry- and livestock-raising in our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung spoke to them as follows:

"I called you here today because I wanted to discuss with you how we can supply much

more meat to the people.... I deeply regret that I have failed to supply enough meat to the people until 50."

All present were deeply moved by these words bearing his profound love for the people.

Our people who suffered maltreatment and humiliation and lived in poverty before liberation are now leading a boundlessly happy life in decent modern houses without worries about food, clothing, education of their children and medical care thanks to the solicitude of the fatherly leader. They have nothing to be desired.

The better off our people are as the days go by, the deeper the benevolent love of the great leader becomes.

That day the great leader gave them a highly important teaching which served as a guide in developing poultry raising and stockbreeding.

In the period of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the fatherly leader happened to drop in at a Korean peasant's house in the Liangshuiquanzi village in the basin of the Tuman-gang River. He felt so pity for the wretched plight of the peasant who could not afford to raise even a single chick all the year round for his dear children that he gave him his money, counselling him to breed chicken and feed meat to his children.

When the country's situation was complicated and its economic conditions were difficult right after liberation the great leader adopted a number of measures to develop

stockbreeding.

Even in the days of the arduous Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) when life-and-death battles were taking place against the US imperialists he had a research institute of stockbreeding set up under the Academy of Sciences and called back numerous fighters from the front to bring them up as technical personnel for stockbreeding, while sending survey groups to different parts of the country to fix the sites for large-scale meat-producing bases to be built in the future.

After the war the fatherly leader continued to guide energetically the work to supply more meat to the people.

One May day in 1956 he visited the Kwangpo Duck Plant.

Talking with workers there, he gave detailed instructions as to the problems of the raising of breeds, feed, the processing of meat and eggs and others.

Back from his on-the-spot guidance, the fatherly leader sent by plane the eggs of a new duck breed he had obtained himself to that plant.

Later, these eggs were improved into "Kwangpo", a superior breed. This serves as a priceless asset for the development of poultry raising in our country.

The fatherly leader's love and benevolent care for the people became ever more profound as days went by.

He went on with his on-the-spot guidance

Steady Improvement of People's Welfare

travelling tens of thousands of *ri* in rain or snowstorm solely to bring a bountiful and happy life to our people.

In the wake of his on-the-spot guidance, numerous big and modern bases of meat and egg production came into being and meat-processing and cold-storage factories were built to supply fresh meat and eggs to the people all the year round.

In the suburbs of Pyongyang, for instance, under the warm care of the fatherly leader for the people, many meat and egg production bases have been built up, including the modernly equipped Mangyongdae Chicken Plant with a yearly production capacity of 100 million eggs. Hosts of modern pig, chicken, duck and quail plants have appeared in towns, farm and fishing villages and workers' settlements from the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san up to the Military Demarcation Line, and are greatly contributing to the improvement of the people's dietary life.

The great leader opened up the bright prospect of producing 800,000-900,000 tons of meat a year by the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan, a new long-range plan.

Thanks to the boundless love and favours of the fatherly leader who is doing his best to better feed and clothe them, our people's life is becoming ever more bountiful and happier.

Kim Jin Gon

Our Wrestlers Win Two Gold Medals

Recently our wrestlers made a good showing in the Friendship Army Wrestling Tournament held in Mongolia.

The tournament was attend-

ed by many excellent wrestlers from our country, the USSR, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

Our wrestlers Chang Se

Hong and Li Ho Pyong won gold medals respectively in 52 kg and 57 kg categories.

Promotion of People's Welfare— Foremost Concern



Participants:

Kim Chang Son—Department Director of the Ministry of Foodstuffs and Daily Necessities Industry

Han Gwang Il—Bureau Director of the Ministry of Textile Industry

Chi An Gu—Vice-Director of the General Bureau for Pyongyang City Construction

Yun Hui—Director of the Pyongyang Department Store

Presider—Journalist of *Korea Today*

Journalist: Thank you for your attendance in behalf of the readers of *Korea Today*.

Thanks to the wise leadership and solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il Sung our people today are enjoying a happy life without any worry. You are working in the domains directly related to the people's livelihood, so I think you have a lot to talk over.

Han Gwang Il: The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's activities are governed by the supreme principle of systematic promotion of the welfare of the people. After all, our struggle to build socialism and communism is aimed at bringing a more abundant life to all people and making them equally well-off."

To stint nothing for all people to be equally well-off and make everything geared to it—this is the supreme principle governing our Party's activity and its unshakable revolutionary stand.

Kim Chang Son: You are right. Genuine advantage of our country's socialist system lies in that the Party and the state take full responsibility for the material and cultural life of the workers, peasants and other working people.

Journalist: I think a conclusive proof of this is the complete solution of problems of food, clothing and housing for our people.

Kim Chang Son: Certainly.

Speaking of the problems of food, clothing and shelter, I should like first to refer to the problem of food.

In our country the state supplies food for next to nothing and all the working people have no worry about it.

As is known, the state buys rice for 60 *chon* a kilogram from farmers and supplies it to factory and office workers for 8 *chon*.

Yun Hui: We women know it better. In case of my family the monthly rice cost is no more than 2.5 per cent of the income. It can hardly make good the rice carriage, to say nothing of the rice cost.

Chi An Gu: Now many countries suffer crop failures and the world is facing a food crisis, but our country gathers in bumper harvest every year, applying the Juche farming method.

Our people are supplied with enough food for next to nothing. This is a really great pride for us,

Journalist: I think our Party's popular measures are not confined to the problem of food.

Han Gwang Il: That is right. Besides food, our country now fully meets the growing needs of the people for clothes and other consumer goods on its own.

I remember how our light industry started nearly from scratch.

Kim Chang Son: The Japanese imperialist colonial rulers kept Koreans from learning light industrial technology. Our country lagged far behind in the turnout of consumer goods, and our traditional handicraft, too, suffered total ruin.

Before liberation our country could not make even pencils, pens and combs on its own.

Han Gwang Il: It's true. Hence, the problem of pencil posed first as a serious one in liquidating illiteracy and giving education to children in our country after liberation.

Having set up the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, the first people's power, after liberation, the great leader placed the problem of pencil on the agenda of its first session for the development of education. This historic event took place 35 years ago, but even now deeply stirs our hearts.

Kim Chang Son: Yes. After liberation our light industry laid its foundations, though

weak, and began to develop. But it was totally destroyed in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialists' armed invasion.

Chi An Gu: In the postwar period in which everything was destroyed the great leader set forth the original basic line of socialist economic construction which gave priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture, and put great efforts into improving the people's living standards rapidly.

Particularly, as a result of the implementation of our Party's policy of simultaneously developing large-sized centrally-controlled industry and medium- and small-sized local industry, the foundations of powerful and modern light industry have been laid in a historically short span of time.

Han Gwang Il: You are right. Developed countries in the world took hundreds of years to lay foundations for light industry.

Today our light industry includes foodstuffs, daily necessities, footwear, textile, clothing and other sectors. It's a Juche-based industry which is better structured and depends on its own solid raw material base.

Yun Hui: Speaking of the development of light industry and consumer goods, we commercial workers always feel

great pride and self-confidence.

Our Pyongyang Department Store deals in over ten thousand sorts of commodities. They are all of home make. Foreign goods have never been on sale in our store ever since it was opened twenty years ago. We have 50,000 to 60,000 customers a day on an average, including quite a few foreigners. Every foreigner who visits our store is impressed by the fact that all goods on sale are of Korean make.

Kim Chang Son: Our light industry made a great stride forward in the last ten years.

At the Fifth Party Congress the great leader set it as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution to relieve women from the heavy burden of housekeeping work and put great efforts into developing the food-processing industry and the industries manufacturing kitchen utensils and other daily necessities.

Yun Hui: Our women are really happy. There are boiled-rice, bread and noodle factories everywhere. Tasty foodstuffs are obtainable at a low price at every shop. And refrigerator, washing machine, electric cooking pot and other kitchen utensils are available at every house. So now women have no chores to do at home.

Han Gwang Il: Not only

that. Recently new light industry factories including those producing TV set, high-quality wristwatch and synthetic leather have been set up in our country.

Kim Chang Son: The great leader personally drew up a list of essential consumer goods needed for the population including soy, bean paste, oil, fabrics and footwear and discussed the problem of their smooth production and supply even at the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee.

Journalist: There are many moving stories. Now the problems of clothing and housing have been solved quite satisfactorily in our people's life, haven't they?

Han Gwang Il: Yes, certainly. Textile and clothing industries are most developed sectors of light industry. Our people are now wearing fine clothes in keeping with the change of seasons. Before liberation our country turned out 14 centimetres of fabrics at most per head of the population in a year.

Now the Pyongyang Textile Combine turns out in five days as much fabrics as were produced in a year before liberation. From this we can easily understand the state of the textile industry and the clothing problem in the preliberation days.

Our fast-growing textile industry turned out 9 metres

of fabrics per capita in 1956, a postwar year, and its annual total output reached over 400 million metres in 1964.

Yun Hui: On sale in our department store are over 200 items of fabrics, including high-quality suit and overcoat material, silk, cotton, flax, mixed-spun and other textiles.

Chi An Gu: In our country dwelling houses for the working people are built entirely at the state expense. The fatherly leader had dwelling houses built first for workers in erecting a factory or a power station. Everywhere in cities, farm, fishing and out-of-the-way villages our people are living in modern houses built at state expense.

Between 1961 and 1976 flats for over 850,000 households were built in towns and houses for over 940,000 families in the countryside.

In the capital city Pyongyang, for instance, many up-to-date streets have been built in the past ten years, including Chollima Street, Pipa Street, Ragwon Street, Changgwang Street, and thus citizens are provided with flats for tens of thousands of households which are placed under central heating system.

Yun Hui: Many workers of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station are living in our many-storeyed apartment house on Chollima Street. Each flat

has several rooms furnished with a set of furniture by the state.

Chi An Gu: Now another splendid street is under construction on the side of the Taedong-gang River in Munsu district, east Pyongyang.

This Munsu Street is bigger than any other street built so far in Pyongyang. It is to be called a township rather than a street. With the completion of this street citizens of the capital will enjoy far better living conditions.

Journalist: I think the popular policy of our country also finds expression in siting service facilities and setting commodity prices.

Chi An Gu: Certainly. Service and welfare facilities are evenly distributed in building a street or a village. As you know, almost all the first storeys of apartment houses in Pyongyang form shops and catering and welfare service facilities.

Han Gwang Il: The same is true of all other towns of the Republic.

Yun Hui: The great leader said that socialist commerce is, in essence, supply work for the population. That is why main attention is directed to promoting the convenience of residents in siting service facilities.

The merit of socialist commerce finds its expression in that prices of essential consumer goods are set low and

commodity prices are uniform.

Kim Chang Son: You are right. In our country children's clothes, school things, soy, bean paste, vegetables, fish and other essential consumer goods are supplied at a very low price.

Chi An Gu: And commodities are supplied at a uniform price everywhere from the out-of-the-way villages at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san to the villages in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

According to an article carried in a recent publication in south Korea cabbage sells at 150-200 *won* per kilogram even in summer when it is plentiful as blackberries while women apprentices are paid only 500 *won* a day. I am really stunned to learn that they can hardly earn the price of three kilograms of cabbage however hard they may work all day long.

Yun Hui: By the way, our greengroceries sell fresh vegetables at a low price all the year round, so we hardly care for their prices. What a contrast! The steady improvement of the people's living standards can be clearly indicated in our department store. Last year the number of commodity items increased 3 times and the turnover 5.2 times compared with 1960.

Chi An Gu: The state assumes entire responsibility for food, clothing and housing and provides the people with

free education and medical care and enormous additional benefits. It is only natural, therefore, that the people's purchasing power should increase daily.

Journalist: I think many instances can be cited to illustrate the people's livelihood. Now prospects are brighter for our people's livelihood, aren't they?

Kim Chang Son: Yes, they are. At the Sixth Party Congress the great leader set out the radical improvement of the people's material and cultural living standards as one of the basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

Chi An Gu: When ten long-range goals of the socialist economic construction in the 1980's are attained our country will turn out 15 million tons of grain, 1,500 million metres of fabrics and five million tons of sea foods a year and the housing problem will be solved more satisfactorily.

Han Gwang Il: They are impressive figures. For instance, the production of 1,500 million metres of fabrics means that per capita output of fabrics will reach 80 metres by the end of 1980's.

Yun Hui: Other high-quality consumer goods will pour out as well.

Kim Chang Son: In our country the taxation system which had continued in effect

for thousands of years was abolished for good, and the entire people are leading a happy life free from worries about food, clothing and housing, while giving free education to their children and enjoying free medical care. This is entirely attributable to the profound solicitude and wise leadership of the

respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre.

Journalist: You are quite right.

As our people have at their head the great leader who has been devoting his all to the struggle for the happiness of the people throughout his life and the glorious Party

centre that is leading our revolution in the forefront, they not only enjoy today's happiness but also have a more hopeful future ahead of them.

Thank you for your good remarks. Concluding this talk, I wish you big success in your work.

All Members of a Youth Sub-Work- Team—Future Assistant Agronomists

All the members of the youth sub-workteam of the Unryong Cooperative Farm, Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, are studying while on the job to be qualified as assistant agronomists.

True to the teachings of the great leader, they had launched out into the socialist countryside in hopes of realizing their ideal of youth

there. Under the plan to turn them into new Juche-type intellectuals, the farm management board enlisted them, 113 in all, in the correspondence course of the higher agricultural specialized school in the county to train them into assistant agronomists.

The farm is providing them with every condition for study and school teach-

ers, too, are actively helping in their study.

The youth sub-workteam members obtain gratifying results in all lessons and use their book knowledge in farming.

In the near future the 113 members of the youth sub-workteam will find themselves among the honourable ranks of agronomists and assistant agronomists.

(ESSAY)

A Concern for Housing

Our people feel themselves happiest in the world.

True, they have no worry about food, clothing and housing.

Under our socialist system the state is fully responsible for the people's livelihood.

We, however, have grown callous to our happiness.

During my recent trip for news coverage I heard this story:

The great leader visited the new home of a certain Kim, office worker in Pyongyang.

After looking round the upper and lower rooms and even the kitchen, the great leader asked Kim about the conditions of the new house and about where he and his wife work and how much they earn.

Then he happened to inquire about the house rent.

But the host couldn't offer a ready reply though he answered all other questions.

His face flushed out of shame, he said frankly to the great leader that he did not know how much he paid as rent.

The great leader nodded to the host with a smile and said: "It is quite probable and by no means blamable." Then, he personally figured up the house rent, counting the hot water-heated rooms and the faucets in the washroom and kitchen.

The great leader expressed satisfaction over the well-accommodated flat.

Kim was moved by the lofty love of the great leader who personally counted even the negligible amount of the house rent to see whether it might not affect the people's living.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In our country the state is responsible for providing the entire people with all material conditions—food, clothing and housing."

The fatherly leader is devoting himself to the people. He has lavished boundless love and care on them ever since he made the state responsible for their life and defined it as the supreme principle of our Party and state activity to improve their livelihood systematically.

He is much concerned about working people's housing as well as their food and clothing. He has modern dwelling houses built as they are today, now becoming a sponsor himself and now raising problems even architects cannot think of.

Not only that. When new houses are built, he would share joy with their holders, minding even their house rent out of the single desire to relieve their worry in life.

It is precisely under such favours and love that our people are leading a happy and prosperous life.

The state provides people with rice, and dwelling houses for next to nothing for their carefree life.

Boundless are the pride and joy of our people living in the land where the problems of food, clothing and housing have been fully solved. This is inconceivable apart from the sagacious guidance and warm care of the great leader.

Yun Yong Gum

A Collier at Rest Home



Shortly ago I visited the Toejo Rest Home on the scenic east coast. My aim was to write about the happy life of working people who were enjoying holidays in the rest home which was renowned for its nice services and fine facilities—the rest home now very popular with many people.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our socialist system is the most advanced social system where the working masses are masters of everything and where everything in society serves the working masses."

Many rest homes are run in scenic spots across the land, and this holiday home, too, was admirable as a recreation centre for working people, the genuine masters of the country.

Attractive three-storied buildings stood in a thick wood of small pines and jovial holidaymakers were strolling in the garden. The home really fitted in with its surroundings as a centre for happy recreation of working people.

Guided by a staff member, I looked round the well-appointed rooms. As I came out, a voice called to me. It was a vacationer. "How

do you do?... What made you come here?" "Glad to see you, Sung Il Yong!" I warmly took his hands.

He was a coal miner well known as innovator. I had met him at the pit in July last year when I visited the Ryongmun Coal Mine of the Kujang Coal Mining Complex which distinguished itself with a great output of coal. They said he played a big role in fulfilling his platoon's yearly plan in a little over six months. He was bold and ambitious and succeeded in applying a technical innovation proposal into production. But he said little of himself—an unassuming fellow, I thought. It left a deep impression on me.

But now he did not look like such sort of man. He took me into his neat room, saying that he had something to speak of the vacation of working people. He was sharing it with two persons. One was tunneller Chang Sang Gon from the Taehyang Coal Mine of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex and the other was a hewer Choe Son Hyong from the Kogonwon Coal Mine. They received me without reserve like an old acquaintance of theirs.

As they sat down Sung Il Yong started: "You've come quite in the right time. I

have been spending pleasant holidays and looking for somebody. You see, I was eager to speak of the happiness our colliers are enjoying under the solicitude of the fatherly leader and the Party.

As you know, this is a rest home built by the state exclusively for colliers."

Over 150 holidaymakers were all workers—hewers, tunnellers and operators—who came from coal mines all over the country.

Part of the Toejo Rest Home



Steady Improvement of People's Welfare

Several rest homes out of the many across the land are for coal miners. They can enjoy their rest with families in specific rest homes.

"My folk enjoyed recreation in a family rest home last year. It is located by the scenic Kyonryong Lake.

I remember it was a few days after you had left our colliery. The company staff told me to go there with my family. It was more than I deserved. They said some of the company members had already been there and now it was my turn."

His jolly conversation turned to the pleasant days spent with his wife and three children.

The travelling expenses and food charges were paid by the state; and bus services were arranged for their visit to historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, and many places in Pyongyang; of course he had a paid leave.

"You see, that was just one year before. Now I am again holidaying at this seaside.

In my coal miner's life of ten years or so, I've never passed a year without enjoying holidays in the rest home."

The colliers beside him said the same was true of them.

After a while Sung Il Yong continued to say about the state benefits for them:

"We get a 28-day paid leave every year including the recreation at the rest home. Besides, we have the night health resort where we enjoy rest on a regular basis and have a touring of beauty spots at state expense. State benefits we get are boundless...."

Indeed, the state gives enormous care for colliers' welfare and recreation.

"Whenever I think of the great concern of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party, I renew my resolution to repay it with



Holidaymakers
spend pleasant
days

increased output of coal; it is the way to fulfil my duty as a collier.

I'll introduce further innovations in coal production if I return to my coal mine."

As I bid farewell to him, I felt the firm determination on his face.

Li Yong Hun

Recalling My Conversation with a Foreign Journalist

Of late I had a chance to talk with a Western journalist staying in our country.

During the fortnight I spent with him we became very friendly. His itinerary almost ended and on the eve of his departure from Pyongyang he said, expressing his reluctance to bid farewell.

"I am afraid I've caused some disgust to you...."

"I don't know what you're saying."

I instantly sensed what he meant, of course, but I pretended my ignorance.

"I mean my inquiry," he started to open his heart, which was closed delicately to me.

He told me about his impressions of green mountains, well-kept fields, dense irrigation canals, pollution-free towns and about vigorous people—these were what he saw from the plane and during his visits.

He emphasized: "What struck me most in your country is that all are equally well-off, and there are no rich and poor. I could not see jobless or beggar, it was my great surprise. Frankly, this was a mystery to me."

I recalled my days spent with him. In fact, he devoted most of his time to the "inquiry" to clear his mystery. He inspected various schools, kindergartens, shops, hospitals, barbershops, theatres, parks, dwelling houses. He met people in all walks of life—from kindergarten children to the old.

He had meals with customers at restaurants; on a holiday he went to the Taesong-

san Pleasure Park and joined a family at pleasant lunch and was entertained.

How many people it had; what their occupations were; how much they got for living allowances and how they were spent; how did they manage to give education to children and to pay medical fees—these were what he was interested in. His original schedule would puncture and even his daily timetable changed from time to time.

One late night he left the hotel and did not come back until after midnight. I grew apprehensive, yet did not feel the need to look for him. A zealous man. He must be making "night inquiry". After all, he is a journalist who has the right to see everything and has the social mission to make truth known....

The next morning I asked in the way of greeting:

"Where were you so late last night?"

"The night scene of Pyongyang was so lovely...." He murmured, somewhat awkward.

He had such "night inquiry" several times later. But it was no one's business to know what he was after.

Evidently he was very busy visiting various places, talking with people, taking photographs, arranging data and writing.

As the day of his departure came around, I asked him if he had a good stock of the print, expressing my admiration for his

vigor. But he simply put out a thick file of manuscripts from his brief case. It was an article captioned "Mystery of Korea" with some subtitles.

Here is an excerpt:

...during my stay in Korea I searched walking in back streets and corners in deep nights but found that my doubt was groundless.

Not a shadow of jobless or beggar was to be seen, that you can come across in many countries in the West and other parts of the world. Korea is really a beautiful land of bliss for people....

Our familiar conversation continued till late at night. We heard the quiet music over the radio after busy days through the sleeping streets.

But I could not go to sleep.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Besides providing jobs for all who can work, our state also assumes responsibility for those who cannot work because of old age, injuries arising from work or ill health, and for old people and children who have no other means of support. Therefore, in our country no one roams about hunting for a job or resorts to begging; all our people, young and old, are leading a happy life under the care of the state and society."

The reality which my Western companion had to admit is 100 per cent true.

I recalled what he said, and felt my heart swelling. A lump came into my throat. Touching stories came to my mind one after another.

In the early autumn in 1945. The country had been just liberated from Japanese imperialist yoke, so the economic situation was very hard and the people's life was the

same.

One morning the great leader saw a woman in front of his house and asked her why she was roaming the street. He learned that she had early lost her husband and wandered in a foreign land. She returned to the liberated land but yet had not her dwelling and workplace. In sympathy for her, the great leader arranged for a house and workplace to be provided and had her sons and daughters sent to schools.

The fatherly leader looks after people as if he does his kith and kin and because of such great concern, even the word "jobless" disappeared right after liberation in those hard days.

His care for orphans was likewise great during the days of arduous war against the US imperialist aggressors. He said, "I cannot go to sleep when I think of them." He had all war orphans cared for well and even brought up some of them himself at the Supreme Headquarters.

In our country admirable measures are taken one after another for the people, but it is not because we have much more money to spare than others.

The advantageous socialist system, the popular policy of the Party and state and the present happy life are all inseparable from the great concern of the fatherly leader who cherishes most the working people and devotes his whole life to them.

Of course not all friends from foreign lands who admire our reality may promptly see how it came about in our country.

I will tell the story of the great love to those who are eager to know how the bliss came to this land where backwardness and poverty had prevailed for centuries. The dawn began to break and I woke with this thought.

Li Jip

Foreigners Say

We Envy Equally Well-Off Korean People

Today our people are living an independent and creative life to their hearts' content with no worries about life under the socialist system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The world people highly speak of the sagacious guidance and lofty virtues of the great leader who provided our people with the happiest and worthiest life.

Zita-Bula, a Zairian figure, said:

"The Juche philosophy created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the people are stipulated by the Constitution as masters and are practically masters of life. They carve out their destiny in accord with their will and interest.

All these tremendous achievements in the DPRK are attributable entirely to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung."

Lawrence J. Mnubi, Director of the Tanzanian News Agency, said:

"The people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are leading an independent and creative life to their hearts' content in the socialist country which is free from exploitation, oppression and taxes and in which everybody works, studies and receives free education and free medical treatment.

To me, this is indeed a precious fruition born of the great Juche idea, outstanding lea-

dership and high virtue of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He has been devoting his whole life to the country and people of Korea. He is great among the great leaders of today."

U Than Ngwe, editor of a Burmese paper, wrote:

"Today the DPRK is demonstrating its greatness to the world as an earthly paradise where the people, free from exploitation and oppression, enjoy all freedoms and rights to their hearts' content and lead a happy life as full-fledged masters of the country, with no worries about food, clothing, housing and medical treatment."

U Hla Aung, a Burmese figure, wrote:

"The taxation system was completely abolished in 1974 and the DPRK has become the first taxless country in the world. It is also wonderful that the working people don't worry about housing. Each family has its own apartment built at state expense. Houses are allotted to the working people free of charge. Like urban workers, the peasants in rural areas live in rentless houses built at state expense.

Thanks to the popular policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung there are no unemployed or beggars in the DPRK, and everyone enjoys an affluent cultured life, free from worries about the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing and housing. The Korean people also enjoy benefits of free education and free medical service to their

hearts' content....

Thanks to universal free medical care, all the working people are entitled to receive free medical aid ranging from preventive treatment to hospital treatment and recuperation."

Gopal Gurung, editor of the Nepalese weekly "New Light," said:

"Today the Korean people are very happy. They are living under socialism, free from oppression and feudal yoke. They live a happy life in fine dwellings. They are free from anxieties about job and food. They are the happiest people in the world."

Robert Jagnandan, Manager of the People's Bookshop in Guyana, wrote:

"The DPRK values most the working masses, masters of society, and respects their rights to maximum.

The working masses take a direct part in state administration.

As a state of the working people the DPRK not only gives political rights and liberties to the entire people but adequately provides working, living and resting conditions....

The Korean people are enjoying the most dignified life under the best system of the advanced socialist industrial state, independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in guarding the nation.

They live an independent and creative life as masters of state and society, as masters of their destiny, free from anxieties about food, clothing, housing, the education of their children, and medical treatment and all kinds of taxes; they enjoy the happiest life in the people's paradise without envying anyone else.

Of course, these are quite impossible without the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, I think. They are the fruition of his immortal Juche idea which val-

ues the people most in the world.

The DPRK advancing under the banner of the immortal Juche idea will prosper forever."

B. Uzaramba, editor-in-chief of the Rwandan government paper, wrote:

"The DPRK pays primary attention to the promotion of the people's welfare.

Ever-increasing national income makes it possible to raise the people's living standards, enrich and strengthen the country, and correctly distribute incomes (the principle of equal pay for equal work according to the quantity and quality of work done).

The working people enjoy great state benefits—complete tax abolition in 1974, constant price cuts, and particularly state compensation for food prices (the state buys rice from the peasants for 60 *chon* per kilogramme and supplies it to the population for 8 *chon*). The state also pays much of the prices of clothes of children and students or issues them gratis.

Particularly, it prices their clothes low according to the number of students of each family.

As for the housing question, the working people use almost free of charge houses built at state expense. The state bears greater part of house rent including water, electricity and heating charges. House rent paid by the working people is only 3 per cent of their living allowances.

Thanks to universal, free education the working people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have no worry about the education of their children. The college students receive scholarships from the state. People all get universal free medical care including free preventive treatment.

In a word, various social and cultural benefits they receive increase steadily their real incomes.

The budgetary outlay for social and cultural service grows every year,"

Rice-Transplanting Season

Cooperative farmers transplant rice in good time full of joy





Harrowing for rice-transplanting

Irrigation channel is full of water



At a break of work
Machines transplant rice



Korean Fine Arts

(From the National Fine Arts Exhibition in
Celebration of the Sixth Party Congress)



Korean painting:
Sixty Is Youth



Oil painting: *Our Youngest Furnaceman*

Print: *Autumn Ploughing
at a Moonlit Night*



On the Taedong-gang River

(Water Sports Fans)



Water ski fans

Strategic Line for Economic Construction of Socialism and Communism

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader President Kim Il Sung set forth the introduction of Juche, modern ways and science into the national economy as one of the important tasks for modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

In order to model the whole of society on the Juche idea to build a communist society and completely realize the independence of the working masses, the need arises not only to remould people into comprehensively developed communist men but also to lay the firm material and technical foundations commensurate with communist society.

The introduction of Juche, modern ways and science into the national economy is the only correct way to build the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Putting the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis represents a strategic line to be followed invariably in socialist and communist economic construction. The line of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based determines the character and goal of the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and indicates how to build them." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 41.)

As the great leader pointed out, the Juche-orientation, modernization and application

of science in the national economy represent a strategic line that must be adhered to consistently in the whole process of building socialism and communism. This is above all because this line determines the character of the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism.

An important factor deciding the nature of economic construction is: for whom and for what is the economy built?

Socialist society is a society in which everything is in the service of the popular masses who are the masters of the state and society, and communist society is a society where their independence is fully realized.

The aim of economic construction for socialism and communism is to ensure complete independence for the popular masses not only in social-political life but in economic-cultural life as well. In other words, it is to free the working people completely from heavy labour and satisfy their material and cultural needs, so that they enjoy a truly abundant and happy life. This requires an unshaken adherence to the line of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based.

As the great leader said, making the national economy Juche-oriented means building and developing the economy with one's own domestic natural resources and techniques in keeping with the specific conditions of one's own country; modernizing the national economy means improving its technical equipment by replacing outdated techniques with advanced technology; and application of science in the national economy



The Taedong-gang River alive with water sports fans



means developing science and technology to put production and management in all branches on a new scientific basis.

Only by introducing Juche, modern ways and science into the national economy is it possible to develop the economy in a diversified way through the utmost exploitation of the natural resources of one's country and to develop science and technology in keeping with the actual conditions of one's country so as to make them best serve the productive activities of its working people. Only then is it also possible to introduce comprehensive mechanization and automation into industry, industrialize and modernize agriculture, and put all branches of the national economy firmly on an up-to-date scientific and technological basis, so that the working people are freed from heavy labour and, further, the distinctions between physical and mental labour are eliminated. When this becomes a reality production can be increased at a very fast pace to fully meet the material and cultural needs of the working people and ensure complete equality in labour.

The line of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based also determines the goal of the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism.

The most important objective in this connection is to thoroughly ensure the independence of the economy. As long as distinctions remain between nations and the states exist, the economic building of socialism and communism is carried on with each national state as the unit. Supranational economic construction is inconceivable. It is therefore necessary to build the material and technical foundations solid enough to guarantee the economic independence of the country. Otherwise, a nation will come to be economically dependent on other nations and eventually find it impossible to ensure its own economic life by itself.

Another important objective in the build-

ing of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism is to develop the productive forces to the highest possible degree by steadily modernizing the technical means, introducing overall mechanization and automation in the production processes and putting all activities of production and management on a scientific basis. Only when the economy attains this high will the communist principle of "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" become a reality:

The line of introducing Juche, modern ways and science into the national economy clearly indicates these objectives of the building of the material and technical foundations.

Further, this line shows the ways of building the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism as well.

How to mobilize and use the energies of people, the country's natural resources and technical potentialities? Whether to cope with things mainly by oneself or to rely on others? This is an important question relating to the ways of economic construction. Because the issue of economic construction will be decided by how this question is handled.

The aforesaid line clarifies that the shortest cut to the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism lies in stepping up economic construction through an active and effective employment of the power of the people of one's own country and its economic and material conditions and in quickly developing the productive forces through constant technical reconstruction and extensive introduction of the latest achievements of science.

The Juche orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy will ensure a high rate of economic development at all times. A high rate of economic development will be attained only when the general equilibrium is maintained well and the structure of the economy is

perfected and, further, only when a high labour productivity is guaranteed through the development of science and technology.

In the process of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based, all branches of the economy will develop in a diversified way and production and management will be placed on an up-to-date scientific and technical basis. Then it will become possible to maintain a high rate of development in production.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung elucidated the principle that must be abided by in following the said line. He said:

"In order to carry out the line of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy correctly we must put the main stress on the Juche-orientation and exert primary efforts to ensure it, but, at the same time, vigorously push ahead with the struggle for modernization and scientization." (Ibid., p. 42.)

The Juche-orientation of the national economy amounts to strengthening the independence of the national economy as a whole; it is the most important fighting task in the economic construction of socialism and communism. Only when we put the main stress on the Juche-orientation and exert primary efforts to ensure it can we lay the strong foundations of the economy capable of fully meeting the increasing material requirements of the working masses for an independent and creative life, by constantly increasing the independence of the economy.

The modernization and application of science are not the end and aim in themselves but should serve the purpose of strengthening the independence of the national economy. Their active promotion are essential for the smooth solution of the scientific and technical problems arising in economic construction and for the successful realization of the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

Only when primary efforts are exerted to

ensure the Juche-orientation of the national economy and modernization and application of science are simultaneously accelerated is it possible to successfully model the whole of society on the Juche idea by advancing the economic construction of socialism and communism undeviatingly along the path of victory.

By setting forth the strategic line of introducing Juche, modern ways and science into the national economy, the great leader made another brilliant contribution to the cause of perfecting the revolutionary theory of the working class concerning the building of communism.

As the character, goal and ways of building the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism have been elucidated on the basis of the Juche idea, the revolutionary viewpoint of carrying on economic construction along the lines of considering all problems of economic construction with man as the central factor and providing a fully independent and creative life to the working people has been clarified for the first time.

The strategic line of Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy has cast light on what the communist economy should look like, a problem which has so far been awaiting a scientific explanation. The former conception of the communist economy that the productive forces should be developed high enough to make distribution according to needs cannot give a clear idea of this economy.

The said line has elucidated that the communist economy is a diversified and comprehensively mechanized and automated economy which is capable of producing sufficient quantities of various means of production and consumer goods for economic construction and improvement of the people's livelihood by relying on the solid raw material, fuel and power bases of one's own country and an economy in which all activities of production and management have been firm-

Twig Gate of the Great Leader's Native Home at Mangyongdae

(On the Occasion of the 105th Birthday of Li Bo Ik)

There is a low twig gate in the native home of Mangyongdae where the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood.

Everyone who visits Mangyongdae stops before the twig gate of the native home to recall in humble reverence the life of Li Bo Ik, grandmother of the great leader.

The ordinary twig gate at the foot of Mangyong Hill, the like of which could be found everywhere in Korean farm villages in the past, is associated with her hard life and her hatred for the enemy who forced such a life upon her.

Her family lived in destitution under Japanese imperialist colonial rule as others did.

She would go to the fields early in the morning, opening the dew-laden twig gate and return home in the moonlight.

She would work at the loom or the mill for others far into the night. The clicking of loom or the sound of pounding grains drifted out of this gate.

Deprived of the whole of the dearly earned yearly harvest by the Japanese imperialists and landlords, she would go out of the twig gate to pluck eatable herbs or dig clams.

ly placed on an up-to-date scientific and technical basis.

All this clearly shows that the line is the most scientific and original strategic line which illumines the right road of socialist

Her family's hard lot was entirely attributable to their having been deprived of the country by the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Better aware of this than anyone, the grandparents implanted in the minds of their offsprings hatred for the Japanese imperialists and a great idea of liberating the motherland.

Telling the stories of famous patriotic generals of Korea to their children seated in the front yard of the low-eaved thatched house, they said that there was no other way for a stateless people but to fight the enemy to win back the lost country. When their eldest son Kim Hyong Jik embarked on the road of revolutionary struggle they encouraged him to the revolutionary activity, saying that if he was to take up the great cause of restoring the motherland he should set a lofty aim and fight to the end.

Li Bo Ik who conceived hatred for the Japanese imperialists in her hard life sent out all her offsprings on the road of revolution, standing by the twig gate of the house.

Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of our country's anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, was arrested by the Japanese im-

and communist economic construction.

By thoroughly implementing this line our people will win the complete victory of socialism and then take the material fortress of communism with flying colours.

perialists for the Korean National Association case while carrying on his revolutionary activity centring on Mangyongdae and Ponghwarri and put in prison. When he was let out of prison, he revealed her his intention of leaving immediately for the northern border area to move his arena of activity.

Then he was too weak to travel mere four kilometres. But much pleased to see her son's indomitable will, she saw her son off at the twig gate, encouraging him to fight staunchly without abandoning his resolve like an evergreen pine tree.

Later, she saw off her eldest grandson, too, at this gate. Waving her hand to him till he receded far, she wished him to fight the enemy to the end and win national independence without fail following in his father's steps before returning home.

In this way she sent out her eldest son, eldest daughter-in-law, eldest grandson, third son and second grandson on the road of the struggle to liberate the country.

Her thoughts always turned to them; at the sound of a wind she thought of her son; the sight of flowers blooming she thought of her grandson. So she would look out of the twig gate time and again every day.

But the rumours she heard were all bitter and sorrowful. The first bitter news was that her eldest son had died while striving to change the course of struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement. Then she heard that her third son had been arrested by the Japanese imperialists. Before the wounds in her heart healed, this was followed by the news that her eldest daughter-in-law had died.

Everything went dark before her eyes.

But soon a glad news reached her through the twig gate that her eldest grandson, the great leader General Kim Il Sung, was leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. At this news she spent sleepless nights and came out to the twig gate to look at the northern sky, picturing in her mind's eye her grandson who was crushing the Japanese im-

perialists, leading the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

When at the tender age of 11 her grandson came back alone to Mangyongdae making a 1,000-ri journey to know well about his country for its liberation, following his father's will, she said to him: "In a few years you are likely to dabble your legs in the East Sea straddling Mt. Paekdu-san." Really her grandson was demonstrating his resources and mettle in the struggle for the recovery of the country.

When he left Mangyongdae suspending his school attendance at the sad news of his father having been arrested, he gave a solemn pledge of revolution to his grandparents:

"Grandfather, grandmother, good-bye. I will not return until I win back the country following my father's will."

Grandmother firmly believed that her grandson would keep his pledge and surely liberate the country.

She kept house with more devotion and had unshakable revolutionary constancy under all kinds of persecution by the Japanese imperialists.

As our people's anti-Japanese armed struggle mounted steadily under the leadership of the great leader General Kim Il Sung, the Japanese imperialists harassed the native home in Mangyongdae ever more. They frequently ransacked the house and went so far as to turn over the stones on the earthen veranda.

But she stormed at them, giving them cold shivers.

Then, the Japanese imperialists resorted to the stupid trick to bring her grandson into "submission" through her. One day stooges of the Japanese imperialists visited the native home in Mangyongdae and said: "We were told that if General Kim Il Sung comes out of the mountains, imperial Japan would appoint him as the commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army. On the instructions from the government we are going to take you to Mt. Paekdu-san and fetch out of the mountain

General Kim Il Sung in distress..."

"I won't go even if the post of commander of the Kwantung Army or higher post is offered to my grandson. The loss of my son Kim Hyong Jik who died at the hands of the Japs makes my heart ache enough." Thus roaring she drove them out of the twig gate.

The Japanese imperialists took her to north-east China against her will.

But she staunchly fought in spite of the enemy's persecution, deception and appeasement.

She bitterly denounced the stooges of the Japanese imperialists: "You're dogs who, blinded by money, sell the country and people to the enemy. My Song Ju is the commander fighting for the country at the risk of his life.... If you touch me, my Song Ju will not leave you unpunished."

The enemy finally gave up their plot and sent her back to Mangyongdae.

At last the great leader President Kim Il Sung led the twenty-year long heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to vic-

tory defeating Japanese imperialism and liberated the country. After twenty years of separation he entered the twig gate of his native home in Mangyongdae, where his grandmother was waiting for him so impatiently.

His grey-haired grandparents embraced the great leader President Kim Il Sung entering the low twig gate and shed tears of emotion.

At the time his grandmother said:

"...You're back at last. Am I dreaming or waking? But... why have you come alone? Where have you left your father and mother?... They should have come with you!..."

These words of hers give concentric expression to the arduousness and protractedness of the revolution and suggest the lofty idea that the revolution should be carried on to the end through generations.

Today all visitors to Mangyongdae pause for a long while in front of this twig gate bearing the moving stories and recollect in deep reverence the shining history of the revolutionary family of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

SPORTS FESTIVAL FOR PAEKDUSAN TROPHY HELD

The Sports Festival for Paekdusan Trophy was held successfully in our country in February last.

Many male and female sportsmen from the centre and local areas participated in various events—gymnastics, ball games, heavy games, swimming, speed skating, ice hockey, skiing, etc.

Steeled in day-to-day train-

ing under the solicitude of the Party the sportsmen fully displayed their fight, energy, high skill, teamwork, organization and discipline, thereby attaining good results in every game.

Weightlifters renovated the records of the Republic in the jerk in 60 kg and 82.5 kg classes respectively,

and new records of the Republic were established in 20 events.

In the games our sportsmen, true to the teachings of the great leader, fully demonstrated the success scored in developing our Juche-oriented sports technique under the wise guidance of the glorious Party centre.

Conversation



ARF Achieves National Unity

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF), our journalist recently inspected the Korean Revolution Museum and had conversation with the head of the scientific research department of the museum.

Here is their conversation:

May at the Foot of Mt. Paekdu-san

Journalist: I've seen with deep emotion precious historic materials on the founding of the ARF on display in this museum.

Head: Many foreigners, as well as our people, visit our museum. Some time ago, a public figure from Latin America inspected our museum. He was much moved to see the historic materials concerning the line of the anti-Japanese national united front put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, and particularly "The Path of the Korean Revolution" written by him.

Journalist: "The Path of the Korean Revolution" is a report delivered by the great leader at the Meeting of Leading Personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League held in June 1930 at Kalun, isn't it? I, too, saw it here.

This work shows that the great leader put



forward the question of the united front in an original and brilliant way already at that time.

Head: You're right. At the historic Kalun meeting, the great leader defined the character of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, proceeding from the actual conditions of the country which had been turned into a colonial, semi-feudal society as a result of occupation by Japanese imperialists. Then, he made it clear that the motive force of the revolution included workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, petty bourgeoisie and other broad sections of the anti-imperialist, democratic forces, and that con-

scientious non-comprador capitalists and religious men could also participate in the anti-imperialist struggle. Pointing out that in order to overthrow Japanese imperialism and achieve national liberation by the efforts of the Korean people themselves it was necessary to firmly unite people loving the country and the nation, he put forward the line of the anti-Japanese national united front.

Journalist: The great leader wisely led the struggle for its implementation. Thus, in the first half of the 1930's mass organizations of different classes and strata and those of a united front type were formed and various sections of the people were enlisted in them to take an active part in the anti-Japanese struggle.

At the Nanhutou Meeting held in February 1936, the great leader put forward a wise policy of setting up a permanent organization of the anti-Japanese national united front that embraced all these mass organizations and the anti-Japanese patriotic personages from all walks of life. It was a revolutionary policy which made it possible to further expand and strengthen the anti-Japanese national united front movement on an extensive analysis of the achievements and experiences gained in the united front movement and the requirements of its development.

Head: The formation of an anti-Japanese national united front organization was an urgent task for surmounting the dispersed character of the anti-Japanese national united front movement in our country and rapidly expanding it in a unified way on a nationwide scale.

And it was also an essential requirement in successfully developing the united front movement with scientific strategy and tactics from the outset to thoroughly meet the interests of the entire popular masses including the working class by fully ensuring the effective leadership of the communists over it.

After the meeting, the great leader, crossing many mountains, arrived at Donggang situated at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san. Here he founded the ARF, a standing body of the anti-Japanese national united front and a powerful underground revolutionary organization, which fell on May 5, 1936.

The great leader General Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the ARF, the only nationwide united front organization. Thus, our people came to have a revolutionary political organization which would successfully ensure the unitary leadership of the great leader over the Korean revolution as a whole. Indeed, May 5 is a day of great significance which will go down in history for ever.

So, I visit this museum in May every year, to retrace with deep emotion the events of those historic days with other visitors.

An Immortal Banner

Journalist: In Room No. 16, there are the Inaugural Declaration, Ten-Point Programme and Rules of the ARF. They are the most precious documents the great leader President Kim Il Sung drew up and announced in person at the time of the inauguration of the ARF.

The great leader drew them up in a blizzard-driving forest, not in a quiet study.

Head: As mentioned above, the great leader had to push his way through primeval forests and deep snow from Nanhutou to Donggang and at that to fight battles with the oncoming enemy frequently.

He mapped out the Programme of the ARF, the correctest banner of national unity, on the arduous march through snowstorm towards the homeland, in the lull of life-and-death bloody battles. When snowstorm was raging in the dark land of the motherland and the fellow countrymen, ill-clad, hunger-stricken and exhausted by hard toil, fell into a heavy sleep, our respected

and beloved leader sat up all night on the snow, working out the great programme to save them.

Journalist: The Programme consists of 10 articles which define the general tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. In other words, they include the problem of overthrowing Japanese imperialism and establishing a genuine people's government in Korea and the problems of taking a series of democratic measures including nationalization of industries, an agrarian reform, an eight-hour day, equality of the sexes and free compulsory education. You've much to say about them, I think.

Head: Of course. But I'll touch on a few basic problems. Article 1 of the Programme stipulates:

"To mobilize the entire Korean nation and realize a broad-based anti-Japanese united front in order to overthrow the piratical Japanese imperialist rule and establish a genuine people's government in Korea."

The people's government formulated here is a new type of the revolutionary power of the working class which was defined in keeping with a new historical condition in which the revolutionary movement of the oppressed people, under the leadership of the working class, was developing on an unprecedentedly expanded socio-political foundation with the broad masses of the people from all walks of life as its motive force.

In its articles 4, 5 and 9, the Programme clearly indicates all socio-economic tasks—the question of confiscating the land owned by the Japanese imperialists and pro-Japanese elements and distributing it to the poor peasants, the question of confiscating all enterprises, railways, banks, shipping, farms and irrigation systems owned by the Japanese imperialists and all property owned by the pro-Japanese traitors, the question of enforcing an eight-hour day and a democratic labour protection system and the question of building an independent national economy by developing national industri-

es, agriculture and commerce.

All these show that the Programme correctly combines the basic demands of the working class with the demands of different sections of people and organically links the task of national liberation with the task of democratic social reform in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Journalist: I think the Rules of the ARF was also formulated so as to unite as many patriotic forces of all walks of life as possible and actively organize and mobilize them in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Head: So do I.

Journalist: I read the historical Inaugural Declaration which had announced to the world the founding of the ARF and got a deep impression from it.

In the Inaugural Declaration the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our nation is, indeed, in an unheard-of wretched plight. Which road should our people take now, deprived of their homeland and weighed down with a terrible misfortune? For our nation there is no alternative but to fight against the Japanese imperialist marauders. This is the only way to usher in the dawn of national liberation."

Stressing that the aim of national independence and liberation was not achieved despite the courageous struggles of many patriots in the past and its main reason was that all movements for the country's liberation had not been conducted in a unified way, the Inaugural Declaration strongly appealed to the people to join in the ARF and wage a vigorous struggle to win back the country through the concerted action of the whole nation under the banner of the Ten-Point Programme.

Head: The great leader, indeed, raised high the banner of revolution, the banner of national liberation, which no storm could

destroy and no flame burn in the Paekdu forest.

Great Exploits

Journalist: The ARF performed great exploits in the history of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country.

It rapidly developed the anti-Japanese national united front movement organizationally and systematically on a nationwide scale and firmly rallied all the anti-Japanese forces around the national liberation front, thereby making it possible to isolate and weaken the counterrevolutionary forces to the maximum and decisively strengthen the internal forces of our revolution.

Whenever I see the model of the secret camp in Mt. Paekdu-san, the headquarters of the revolution where the great leader worked, it inspires solemnity.

Head: It's only natural. Because there the great leader energetically pushed ahead with the work for expanding the organizations of the ARF throughout the country and firmly establishing a unified system of organization and leadership.

The model of the secret camp reminds every visitor of the unforgettable days when the great leader would send many political workers and small group members to different places and meet revolutionaries active in the homeland to give them concrete instructions. We keep a lot of precious relics and vivid materials of those days. Among others the great leader's personal letters addressed to the people in the homeland draw visitors' special attention. Did you see them?

Journalist: Yes, I did. Only under the wise leadership of the great leader, could the organizations of the ARF be formed and expanded in all parts of the country and in the areas of Manchuria in a short span of time, and a well-regulated system of guidance established. It was in January 1937

that the Korean National-Liberation Union, one of the lower organizations of the ARF in the homeland, was formed, wasn't it?

Head: Yes, it was. In February that year, the Changbai County Committee of the ARF was formed, too. It had three district committees, tens of chapters and many branches under its influence.

As materials show, the ARF attained a steel-like unity and cohesion on the basis of the great leader's revolutionary ideas.

Journalist: The historical relics, publications, photographs and enemy's secret documents on display here show us how bravely and actively the members of the ARF and the people fought against Japanese imperialism in various forms. They obtained and sent provisions, clothes, medicine and many other war materials to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, supplied information on the enemy's movement, and sent fine youths to join it.

It proves that with the formation of the ARF the armed struggle and the people's anti-Japanese struggle were closely combined and both expanded and developed rapidly.

Head: Another exploit of the ARF is that it brought about an epochal turn in the struggle for the organizational and ideological preparations to found a party. As a result, the whole anti-Japanese national-liberation movement centering on the armed struggle could effect a new great upsurge, and our people could at last defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve national liberation.

The founding of the ARF and its brilliant exploits show us that all the people who love the country and the nation can unite as one in the struggle for national sovereignty, and they are sure to win victory in the struggle against the imperialists, if they unite.

Journalist: Thank you for your good words. I wish you a great success in your research work in future.

Book "Kim Il Sung— The Sun Rising in Mangyongdae" Published in Peru

"Kim Il Sung—The Sun Rising in Mangyongdae" was recently published in Peru. The author of this book about Korea was Dr. Angel Castro Lavarello, Senator of the Republic of Peru and President of the Front of National Liberation.

Printed on the front page is the portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The book is in subtitles: "Mangyongdae, Sacred Land of Revolution," "Juche Idea Is Beacon of the Era of Independence," "Legendary Hero, Iron-willed Commander," "Brilliant Master of Revolution and Construction," "People and Leader," "Lodestar for Reunification," "Pioneer for Peru-Korea Friendship" and "Korea, My Second Homeland" accompanied by relevant photos.

The author wrote: Mangyongdae, the "cradleland of revolution" where the great leader was born and grew up with a lofty will, is a glorious place booming with the spirit of Chollima Korea and the steady pulsating times; it is the "sacred land of revolution" admired by the revolutionary people of the world.

The writer praised the respected and beloved leader who, after his triumphant return to the homeland, visited first workers at Kangson, postponing his visit to his native

place Mangyongdae. "He is an unexcelled great man, who does everything in his power to bring freedom and liberation to the Korean and other revolutionary peoples of the world."

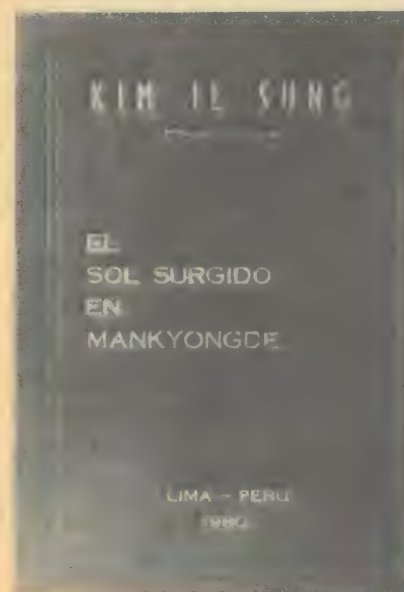
President Kim Il Sung's greatest contribution is the creation of the ever-valid Juche idea, the author said. The historic services of the progressive people in our age are inseparable from that immortal Juche conception. "Bright is the Latin-American revolution advancing under the banner of Juche," the author stressed.

Referring to the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and the Fatherland Liberation War carried to victory by the great leader, the writer said that the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by him heralded a new era of national-liberation struggle in colonies, a new era of armed struggle against the colonialists. The Fatherland Liberation War was a "war which shattered to pieces the myth of 'mightiness' of US imperialism."

The book also dwelt on the wise guidance of the great leader who has converted Korea into a powerful socialist state—independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and upon the true advantages of its socialist system, and the great leader's deep care for the people. The author emphasized: "I have met many revolutionaries. But I have never seen such a humble and benevolent person as him."

Noting the reunification policy advanced by the respected and beloved leader who makes every effort to achieve national reunification, the author exposed the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and called for extending solidarity to the reunification cause of Korea.

The author noted that the "thoughts and activities of President Kim Il Sung have great significance for promotion of the revolution and historic movement in our age," and emphasized that the great leader has made a lasting contribution to the development of world revolution, the international communist movement and the non-aligned movement.



The Juche Idea in Blossom

Kubo Ayazo

Last year a delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea visited our country. After returning home they published a book on the impressions they received in Korea under the title, "Pyongyang in the Spring of 1980". Here is part of the articles contained in the book.

My stay in Korea was no more than two weeks, but I was able to gain a much greater knowledge of social science than I had acquired over 40 years of my life. The greatest gain was that I was awakened to the error of my view of social life and my unscientific philosophical conception formed by mistaken information and historical material.

Many history museums including the Korean Central History Museum where a great wealth of historical relics are arranged with modesty prove the superior quality of the Korean nation. In particular, I was struck anew by the extraordinary gift as strategist and philosopher of President Kim Il Sung who has fought with all devotion for national liberation and against imperialism ever since the 1920s.

Further, I came to learn that a free, peaceable and highly artistic-minded people are living in the northern half of the Republic. The children are very cheerful and the women are beaming with smile, something which cannot be seen in Japan.

The powerful independent economy has nothing to do with the depression that is hitting across the world, and a fuel crisis is unknown in Korea.

But this country is plagued by one serious trouble that is hard to cure. The tragedy in which the family is left divided for as long as 35 years, and this tragedy is more unbearable to the people in the north who, enjoying a happy life under the care of President Kim Il Sung, are ardently longing "to share their happiness with their relatives and fellow countrymen in the south".

The desire for national reunification is fervent everywhere in north Korea, and this is the most urgent aspiration of its people.

The "Tunnel Incident" Is a Forgery of the Southern Side

When I said I was going to visit Korea, my friends asked me, "Isn't it risky to go to

the north?" with a concerned air. They were not malignant, but the press of Japan had infused them with such a notion.

I was greatly interested in the Korean People's Army and its strategy, too. My wish was granted readily by the authorities of the Republic. Thus I was able to make a detailed investigation as to whether there had been a "southward invasion" from the area north of the Demilitarized Zone or not.

What struck me was the fact that nowhere in north Korea was to be found the same oppressive atmosphere peculiar to the areas of military bases as in Japan. People's Army soldiers were all in holiday uniforms and carried no arms. Their faces were a sunny expression. They were giving a helping hand to the farmers in a busy farming season. The officers and men of the Korean People's Army I saw at Panmunjom, too, presented a striking contrast with the tense-looking American soldiers in battle dress who were glaring northward with a challenge in their eyes.

A major of the People's Army calmly said, "Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is an outstanding military strategist the Korean People's Army is united firmly. The Korean people who are the masters of their country will eventually achieve national reunification by their united efforts without turning to anybody else for help. This strategic line set forth by the President has the support of many countries and peoples."

He pressed my hand so strongly that I felt as if the bone of my hand was breaking. His grip reminded me of the spirit of the steeled Korean People's Army soldiers, and I saw their expressions were full of hatred for the American imperialists who are occupying south Korea dividing their country and people.

Nowhere I can find a military base; there is no barricade but the crop fields stretching out up to the Military Demarcation Line.

In marked contrast to this, the southern strip of the Demilitarized Zone is closed even to the local farmers, and a concrete wall is being erected over a distance of 240 kilometres from west to east, somewhat reminiscent of the Great Wall of China. Not only that, pillboxes are built overtly in the Demilitarized Zone to menace the north.

Ever since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement it has been repeatedly violated by the southern side, on 292,000 and more occasions. This year, too, 329 violations of the agreement and military provocations have been perpetrated.

A Korean People's Army officer told me, a journalist from Japan: "The false propaganda about an 'invasion from the north' is a very regrettable thing".

One of the matters of concern to me was the so-called "tunnel incident", "armed spy ship incident" and others, allegedly the evidence of "invasion from the north". I wanted to ascertain whether they were true or not. And I came to the conclusion that the Korean Central News Agency was right when it stated that the "tunnel incident" noisily clamoured about by the south Korean side was its own invention.

Thus, far from discovering evidence of "invasion from the north", we directly witnessed the warm compatriot love of the people in the north for their south Korean brothers and sisters. So we, the fact-finding group, asked for a press conference in Pyongyang.

Our report was put on the air by the Korean Central News Agency.

The Government of the Republic Keen on the Successful Conduct of the Dialogue

We were the first to visit Korea this year.

So we were the first to witness the achievements of the construction work going on without letup in all parts of the country in the depth of winter. And these achievements were really marvellous. The people everywhere were full of enthusiasm to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea scheduled for this autumn as a great festival of victors.

I was particularly impressed by the sincere efforts made by the Party and the Government of Korea to bring the dialogue for reunification to a successful conclusion, and I must say I was struck with admiration for the absolute correctness of the three principles and five propositions of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung as the basis for reunification.

Another thing I marvelled at is the brilliant artistic talent of the Korean people. Promising artistes are growing up everywhere—creches, primary schools and institutions of higher learning. Korea is unrivalled in the world for the number of students per 1,000 of the population.

The intellectualization of the whole of society is being pushed ahead in Korea. So I could understand the true motive of Professor Kamakura Takao in calling Korea "the first nation in the world to build an ideal communist society"

The Great Vitality of Juche Idea

The greatness of Juche idea is confirmed everywhere, the idea propounded by President Kim Il Sung who led the most arduous national-liberation war to a great victory, repulsed the American imperialists' invasion in the Fatherland Liberation War and has rebuilt his country reduced to ashes into an ideal land of an independent economy.

The Juche idea is a theory which deeply impresses everyone who studies it.

We were really surprised to see the realities of Korea where the correctness of the Juche idea is scientifically corroborated.

Further, I was profoundly moved by the fact that the Juche idea is flowering as a living creed of all the people of Korea, and by the modesty of this people. They never are puffed up with pride but are humble enough to learn from everything, and it seemed to me that this modesty emanates from a lofty moral sense and national characteristics based on love for man.

On display in the Revolution Museum are no end of materials which show the imperialists' rule in Korea and their barbarities without the least exaggeration. There was no historical material on the heinous crimes committed by the Ishii unit before. As Japanese, we were rather disappointed at the humble attitude of the Koreans who would not magnify the atrocities of the aggressors.

While being so modest and so eager to learn, the Koreans are aflame with a desire for building. Thus they will be the first in the world to step into communist society, not an illusory but a real El Dorado.

But the Korean people still have a big obstacle lying in their way ahead. This is precisely the interference of a foreign power that hopes to keep Korea divided into north and south for ever. This move of the United States and by Japan's monopoly capital should be checked. Or else, the Korean people's burning desire for reunification will not be realized. The struggle of the people the world over in support of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification will be a powerful encouragement for the Koreans.

All the Japanese people will have to develop a wide-scale solidarity movement to facilitate the reunification of Korea. I would like to conclude this account of my short trip to Korea by adding this resolve and thoughts of mine back home.

Juche Literature and Art Developing under Party's Guidance

As no plant can bear fragrant flowers and fine fruits without warm sunrays and fertile soil, so our Juche literature and art can never be so fruitful without the wise guidance and concern of the Party centre.

The brilliant efflorescence of our revolutionary literature and art winning worldwide admiration is the fruition of the wise guidance of the glorious Party centre that thoroughly embodies the great leader's Juchemotivated thought on literature and art.

The glorious Party centre, guided by his thought, advanced the original theory and policy of building literature and art to serve for modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea and materialized them splendidly, ushering in a new era in the development of our Juche literature and art.

Our Party brought about their overall development by scientifically clarifying theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of the revolutionary literature and art of the working class and through wise and energetic guidance in this field.

Guided by the great leader's Juche idea, the Party propounded an original theory of science on communist men, admirably put it into reality, turned our literature and art into a genuine human science as required by the Juche era, and thus made it a powerful ideological weapon with which to model the whole of society on the Juche idea. Our literature and art draws a vivid picture of typical independent men, Juche-type communists, who value political life above physical one

and greatly contributes to revolutionizing and working-classing the whole of society.

Our revolutionary literature and art serves as a powerful ideological weapon for the revolution and construction, as a real textbook for people's life. This owes to the Party that enhanced decisively the ideological and artistic value of literary and art works by advancing the theory on the seed and applying it to their creation.

In the seed theory our Party advanced the problem of the core of literary and art works for the first time, scientifically clarified and systematized the essence and function of the seed as their core and the fundamental requirements and ways for discovering well and artistically developing the seed, and thus brought about a new upsurge in the production of literary and art works.

This theory serves as a powerful weapon for the portrayal of the true man of the Juche era, the communist man of a new type, and represents a great contribution to the development of literature and art.

Our Party perfectly systematized the theory on the construction of literature and art and the principles of creating their works with the seed theory as their core and provided writers and artists with a key to the production of works of rich ideological content and high artistic value as required by our times and people.

The seed theory also enabled the working-class party to brilliantly bloom literature and art in line with the fundamental demand of

Italian publications giving wide publicity to the performance of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" which produced a great sensation



the socialist system and develop a speed campaign in literary and art creation.

The Party scientifically analysed the advantages of the socialist system and set forth the original policy of conducting a speed campaign in literary and art creation, defining it as a fundamental principle for the creation of revolutionary literature and art.

The speed campaign is a principle of literary and art creation which ensures qualitatively and quantitatively best results in the shortest time and greatly contributed to the rapid development of socialist literature and art, adding to its brilliance and much raising its ideological and artistic level.

After setting forth the original literary and art thought and theory the Party energetically developed the struggle to put them into effect.

The Party educated writers and artists to regard it as their greatest honour and happiness to be single-heartedly faithful to the great leader through generations.

It defined it as a prerequisite for progress of literature and art to raise the skill of writers and artists and wisely guided the work.

Under the Party's wise and energetic guidance our literature and art blossomed brilliantly.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"With the brilliant materialization of our Party's Juche-oriented thoughts and unique policy on literature and art, a great revolutionary change has taken place in every sphere of literature and art, and numerous literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value, including revolutionary films, operas, dramas, stories and novels, have been created." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 21.)

The greatest pride of the flowering Juche literature and art is that masterpieces were produced in our age, which vividly portray

A still of the revolutionary film "Flames Spreading over the Land"



the great leader's glorious revolutionary history and his wise leadership and lofty communist virtues.

The portrayal of the outstanding leader of the working class is of fundamental significance in the building of the literature and art of the working class in our age.

The glorious Party centre, fully reflecting the demands of our times and the working masses, wisely guided our writers and artists to represent deeply the noble qualities of the great leader, who is developing and glorifying the modern history through his original and profound revolutionary theory and revolutionary activity with genius, outstanding leadership and lofty communist virtues, in all fields of literature and art.

Thus our literature and art settled admirably the most difficult and important problem in building the literature and art of the working class.

Revolutionary films "Flames Spreading over the Land," "In the First Armed Unit" and "Mt. Paekdu-san," revolutionary novels "The Year 1932," "The Arduous March," "The Outskirts of Mt. Paekdu-san" and "The Tumangang District" of the cycle "Immortal

History," and many other monumental masterpieces impressively show the immortal figures of the great leader and serve as a potent textbook that implants perfectly clean and pure loyalty in the minds of our working people.

Another proud achievement made in the building of the Juche literature and art under the guidance of the Party is the brilliant inheritance and development of the tradition of the revolutionary literature and art established by the great leader in the flame of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The inheritance and development of such tradition is the essential demand of the building of socialist and communist literature and art and is vital to enhance the functions and role of literature and art as an ideological educator in keeping with the requirement of the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

That was why our Party put forward an original principle of starting the building of the Juche literature and art with inheriting and developing the tradition of the revolutionary literature and art and wisely guided

the historic cause of converting the immortal classics created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle into literary and art forms including film.

Under the Party's sagacious guidance, the classics staged during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—"The Sea of Blood," "A Flower Girl," "The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man," and "An Jung Gun Shoots Ito Hirobumi"—were cinematized, with the result that the revolutionary tradition of our cinema art was established and the way was paved for our literary and art revolution.

Consolidating the epochal success achieved in our cinema, the Party energetically pushed ahead with the work to operatize, dramatize and novelize the classics.

The classics, "The Sea of Blood," "A Flower Girl" and "The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man" were operatized, new "Sea of Blood"-

type revolutionary operas created, and a revolution took place in our opera art.

The "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary opera truthfully depicts the communist revolutionaries of Juche type and plays a big role in educating the masses. This popular and revolutionary opera is fundamentally different from the conventional one: it uses the popular stanzaed song as its chief means of representation and organically combines it with *pangchang* performing various functions, three-dimensional decors and dancing.

Under the wise guidance of our Party stage art works of high ideological and artistic value including the original music and dance epic drama "Arduous March" and the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" were created, contributing greatly to the education of the working people.

The drama revolution was also made in our country through the dramatization of the



A scene of the revolutionary drama "A Mountain Shrine"

classic "A Mountain Shrine."

"A Mountain Shrine"-type revolutionary drama makes an independent man its hero and opened up a new horizon in dramaturgy, breaking with the conventions. It closely combines truthful acting, decors and music. Its birth marks a milestone in the development of drama art.

In the wake of film and stage arts, our Party wisely guided the work of novelizing classics and produced good results.

The classics "The Sea of Blood," "The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Man" and "A Flower Girl" were novelized and our revolutionary literature and art, an heir to the literary and art tradition established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, came into more brilliant blossom.

Besides the theme of the revolutionary traditions, our literature and art deals widely and profoundly with the seething realities of socialist construction in our country and discharges its mission as the revolutionary literature and art of the working class to contribute to training our working people into Juche-type revolutionaries firmly armed with the Party's monolithic ideology.

In works on the theme of realities of socialist construction reflecting the Party policy in good time, our literature and art vividly shows the correctness and indestructible vitality of our Party policy, and the advantages of the socialist system to educate the working people and encourage them to carry out the Party policy.

Our literature and art splendidly portrays our heroic workers, cooperative farmers, People's Army men and working intellectuals, who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader and work devotedly for the Party and the revolution, for the country and people as seen in "A Worker's Family," "Rolling Workers," "The Flourishing Village," "To the End of the Earth," "The Untrodden Path,"

"The Fourteenth Winter," the serial "Unknown Heroes" and other films, in such novels as "Life-giving Water," "New Spring" and "Pyongyang Time", and in many poems and fine art pieces.

Under the intelligent guidance of the Party, our literature and art is brilliantly blossoming as the one revolutionary in ideological content and national in form.

According to our Party policy of inheriting critically the progressive and popular of our nation's cultural heritages, national forms of our literature and art have been further refined and enriched to suit the modern aesthetic sense.

Songs of folk-song tone loved by our people were made in various forms and painting is developing with the main stress on the traditional Korean painting.

According to the Party's policy of popularizing literature and art working people are extensively taking part in literary and art activities, making our Juche literature and art more fruitful.

Indeed, the brilliant efflorescence of our literature and art as a genuinely revolutionary one conducive to modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea eloquently proves the correctness and indestructible vitality of the wise policy of the Party centre on bringing about a revolutionary turn in literary and art creation.

Today people of many countries stint no praise, calling ours the "highest level of art," an "art representing the future of mankind," and a "revolutionary art shining brightly at the apex of the tower of art built by mankind."

Our Juche literature and art will flower more dazzlingly on a rich soil under the wise guidance of our Party which brilliantly embodies the great leader's Juche-motivated literary and art thought.

Apricot Tree

Apricot tree is a flowering and fruit tree which belongs to the genus *Prunus* of the family *Drupaceae*.

It flowers beautifully for about one month from mid-April to mid-May. In this month our farm villages, mountain skirts, urban parks and recreation grounds are veiled in the haze of its beautiful flowers.

The genus *Prunus* in our country has scores of species, of which the most famous for flower and fruit are white apricot of Hoeryong, Mangyongdae apricot, Pukchong apricot and king-size apricot.

Trees of these species grow 7 to 12 metres tall, vegetative even in arid land.

In the northern half of Korea apricot comes into full blossom from mid-April in the area south of Pyongyang and from early May in the northern area where the Hoeryong white apricot predominates.

Pinkish lovely flowers come forth at once before the young leaves flush out. The tree starts foliating as soon as flower begins to wither away. The egg-shaped leaf is serrated.

Its fruit ripens between the end of June and mid-August. A fruit usually weighs 40-50 grammes. A Hoeryong white apricot weighs 70-80 grammes. The fruit is light yellow or persimmon-coloured, and tinged red in the sun-facing side.

The fruit contains 5-13 per cent of sugar and 0.2-3.6 per cent of organic acid besides oil, pectin and vitamin A. It tastes sweet though sour a little and is good to eat. It is eaten raw, and it is also canned, jammed, jellied or dried.

Apricot is not so much hardy. It affects the land where the temperature does not fall to 25 degrees C below zero in winter. But it keeps alive even at 30 degrees C of frost in an area devoid of great variation in atmospheric temperature. Apricot has robust root and so grows well in arid land and little succumbs to drought damage.

It usually grows well in either neutral or alkaline soil.

An apricot tree bears flower and fruit in three or four years after transplantation as sapling, and yields fruit 30-40 kilogrammes, unusually 100 kilogrammes, every year. It yields fruit continuously for 40 to 50 years.

Today a great effort is made in our country to cultivate, on the basis of scientific researches on the biological features of apricot, new species of apricot which can stand well frost and blights and yield many more and bigger fruit sweeter in taste. As a result, apricot orchards have appeared in many areas, even in the northern Tuman-gang area and Kaema Plateau where the winter temperature records 30-40 degrees C below zero and there was no fruit tree before liberation.



Paralithodes Camtshatica



ning season, April to May.

In April, the female come to the shallow where seaweeds are abundant. Then until May the male rendezvous with them there. In this mating season they move about 4 kilometres a day.

In July, after spawning, they go back to the depths and live in separation again. In winter they hibernate in the sludgy or sandy floor.

A female carries about 400,000 eggs on her belly, which measure about one millimetre across each.

Hatchlings lead a planktonic life before entering a benthonic one.

The moulting takes place several times a year while young, and twice a year when three or four years old, before they become grown-ups.

A grown-up measures 25 centimetres in the width of the shell and over 130 centimetres in the full length with the legs stretched out. But the female is about ten centimetres wide in shell and much smaller than the male.

Living on the sea bottom, this crustacean feeds on shellfishes, sea cucumber, starfish and ascidian besides dead organic matter like dead fish.

It is harvested mainly in winter in our country because it turns up in our East Sea off Hamgyong Provinces during the winter when the sea waters are cold enough.

Its flesh is tasty and good to eat when steamed, canned or dried.

To protect its population, the harvesting of its female is prohibited in our country.

Paralithodes camtshatica resembles crab in appearance. But it is a pagurian, not a crab. Unlike hairy crab and giant crab, it has a pair of pincers and three pairs of legs. Its shell is soft in the belly. Like other pagurians, its left pincer is far smaller and weaker than the right one.

This crustacean occupies an important place in marine resources of our country. A big one weighs about 7.5 kilogrammes, of which the tasty flesh accounts for one-third or more.

It lives in the depths of the cold northern seas, ranging from the northern waters of the East Sea of Korea to the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea.

In the areas the water is cold, 0 to 8°C throughout the year. Usually this pagurian lives in such cold waters over 100 metres deep, both sexes not in pairs.

The mating season coincides with the spawning season, April to May.



Sol-som Island of Sea Chilbo

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Since ancient times our country has been called a silk-embroidered land of three thousand *ri* for its sublime mountains, limpid water and lovely scenery."

Sea Chilbo of Mt. Chilbo is famous as a spot of scenic beauty on the East Sea of Korea. Sea Chilbo's greatest pride is Sol-som Island, a big island.

The island is called Sol-som because it is covered with pine trees.

The west side of the island is a gentle slope thickly covered with big pines from the shore up to the top which sing in the wind. There is a big pine which has lived as long as over 300 years in all winds and weathers, striking its roots deep into the rocky ground. It is designated as a natural monument and protected properly.

Once in the thick pine grove, you feel as if hearing something like dull drumbeats at regular intervals. It is the sound of waves rolling in

and breaking against the walls of the deep cave in the centre of the island.

If you go up the slope hearing the magic "drumbeats," there appears an attractive pavilion called "Tongil Pavilion" on a rock in the pine grove.

The pavilion affords a sweeping view of scenic Sea Chilbo with sheer cliffs and fantastic rocks.

You can see a picturesque seascape with big and small fishing boats sliding to and fro on the unbounded horizon kissing the sky.

Sea gulls and other sea birds flit about singing over the immense waters, and the island's ledges are good homes for them.

The high cliffs of the island offer lovely scenes of sea gulls and murrelets skimming waves which break against rocks, heave and whirl.

The waters are clear and blue around the island, alive with such inshore marine life as octopus, porgy, Lockington.

Under the profound concern of the great leader the island is used as a holiday resort for working people.



Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (7)

—Good Manners and Customs in Dietary Life—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people boast a 5,000-year long history, and they are a resourceful people with a brilliant culture."

We saw with great interest exhibits of the museum, the relics and visual aids concerning special foods and table manners unique to our country.

The guide said that there were special foods served on red-letter days from ancient times and that they were rich in variety and first-rate

in quality.

Kuksu (noodle) is a favourite food with our people from ancient times. Pointing to a picture of ancient people making *kuksu*, the guide said: "There were buckwheat *kuksu*, wheat *kuksu*, and farina *kuksu* according to their materials and hot, cold and mixed *kuksu* according to preparing method. Our ancestors regarded *kuksu* as a food for longevity and entertained guests with it at wedding ceremony or other occasions. Of course, we don't think *kuksu* is specially good for longevity. But this shows well how much our ancestry



Picture showing rice cake-making

liked *kuksu*. It was a special food in the bygone days, but now it is a common food for our people."

There was also a picture showing people making cakes.

They also belonged to special foods.

According to the guide, cakes were made from all food grains and various in methods of their making, even ordinary ones numbering as many as over 50.

Our ancestors used not iron knife but wooden knife in cutting cakes, afraid that iron should spoil their taste. And to feast eyes, they stamped letter meaning longevity or flowery pattern into the cakes. The museum displayed a wooden knife and some stamps of hundreds of years ago.

The guide said to us lost in inspection: "In the past making cakes and *kuksu* at home was a trouble. But today we have modern *kuksu* factories and rice cookeries everywhere built under the concern of the fatherly leader. So we can get them easily. From this we can see an aspect of the happy life enjoyed by our people under the socialist system where everything serves the working masses."

The museum also exhibited materials concerning the traditional choice dishes. *Sinson-ro* incited special interest.

Sinson-ro is a mixture of various foods. This special dish is cooked, while eating, in a brass pot called "*sinson-ro*" over a charcoal burner on the table.

Exhibits show that there were many famous local dishes in our country.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the respected and beloved leader said that famous Pyongyang *kuksu* (noodle) and Taedong-gang mullet dish were prides of Pyongyangites from ancient times. They are still famous today as special foods of the

capital city.

Other celebrated local dishes were pickled shrimp and shellfish on the west coast; farina *kuksu* and seasoned fish in Hamgyong Provinces; rice mixed with vegetables and meats in the Haeju area; and beef soup in Kyonggi Province.

There were also exhibits showing a rich variety of confections and drinks.

Exhibits and materials vividly showed our traditional table manners and customs.

The guide said that it is the long-established custom of our people to take three meals a day and set the table for each meal.

A round big table was used for the whole family and small tables for one elder or guest and for two.

Our women would put vessels, spoons and chopsticks on the table so that eater could be comfortable.

The guide continued: "Our people used to afford a guest hearty hospitality from ancient times. The host treated a guest to a dinner first. When they dined together, the host took his spoon and chopsticks first to let the guest follow suit and offered delicious dishes to him. And the host never put down his spoon and chopsticks before the guest finished his dinner. This became an etiquette over a long period. And among our people prevailed a good custom of sharing tasty foods with their neighbours. Through this we can also see an admirable aspect of the dietary customs unique to our people."

She said that our people inherit and develop good dietary customs critically in keeping with the reality of our age, discarding all that do not suit our reality today. Then she showed us into the next room exhibiting relics and materials of our traditional costumes.

Li Yong Gang

TRAITOR CHON DU HWAN— LONG-HIDDEN US STOOGE

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"As for the south Korean authorities, they are either people who have been trained by the 'US Central Intelligence Agency' or people who served as officers in the Japanese army when we were fighting against Japanese imperialism."

The successive puppets of south Korea without exception were fostered by the "US Central Intelligence Agency".

It is true of Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi who were already committed to earth, and of the existing traitor Chon Du Hwan who is now turning south Korea into a human slaughterhouse.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is No. 1 hidden stooge groomed long by the "USCIA".

He was picked out already in the 1950's under the premeditated "USCIA" plan to establish a "military rule" over south Korea.

At that time the "USCIA" looked for their future puppet among the students of the south Korean puppet military academy, especially among its eleventh-term graduates who were steeped in pro-American and anti-communist ideologies.

There traitor Chon Du Hwan, among others, was spotted as a man cut for a future US minion.

The "USCIA" was taken with Chon's brutal nature, particularly with his high school register attached to his personal records, which reads: "Very ferocious in nature, malicious in conduct. His class feared him and his teachers apprehended him."

The "USCIA" planted Second Lieutenant Chon in the puppet army headquarters to train him as an agent. To harden his ferocity and savageness they took him to an airborne school in Kansas in 1958 and gave him a special airborne training. There, Chon's brutality was fully displayed to the satisfaction of the US overlords.

The headmaster and instructors of the airborne school vouched that Chon would remain "faithful" to the United States. This was added to Chon's "personal records" preserved in the "USCIA".

Two years later, Chon entered West Point



to get a regular training under the "USCIA" plan.

In hope of satisfying his exceptionally strong lust for career, Chon addressed himself there to mastering every evil thing—aggression and war, trickery and fabrication, murder and destruction—shouting every morning, "Long live the United States of America!"

Finishing the course of West Point, Chon was highly praised by its president who fully appreciated the good recommendation given to Chon at the time of entrance. Then, the "USCIA" placed Chon under traitor Pak Jung Hi as a "hidden stooge".

For the "USCIA" to replace the south Korean puppet with its hand-reared one, it had to reach an agreement with the US State and Defence Departments which were also fostering the "hidden minions" of their own. It had to take the initiative and make Chon get into their good graces.

Thus, the "USCIA" egged Pak Jung Hi on to send Chon to the battlefield of the aggressive Vietnamese war in 1970.

In Viet Nam Chon did himself justice as Commander of the 29th Regiment, "Paekma Unit". He practiced all atrocities—murder, arson, destruction and plunder—as taught by the overlords. For his "distinguished service" he was commended many times by the US army headquarters in Viet Nam. This was directly reported to the US Defence Department.

At a banquet in South Viet Nam Wickham (the present US army commander in south Korea) recalled Chon's cruelty and extolled him as the "ROK" son faithful to the United States. Chon Du Hwan, thus, got confidence from the US Defence Department.

Now the "USCIA" had to obtain the consent of the US State Department, but it was rather a delicate problem.

In 1974, ex-President Ford flew into south Korea together with State Secretary Kiss-

inger.

Taking this chance, the "USCIA" made Chon lead the "guards of the Ford party" to get him to have contacts with Kissinger.

Thus Chon was able to meet Kissinger officially or privately.

Things went as the "USCIA" expected. Before leaving south Korea, Kissinger was in good mood and praised Chon as an "excellent guard".

What remained now for the "USCIA" was to bring its plan to a successful end.

In the late 1970's puppet Pak Jung Hi showed a growing sign of a good-for-nothing.

This made the "USCIA" promote Chon to "Commander of the Army Security Command" at a bound from "Deputy Chief of the Guard Chamber of the Blue House" and wait for a favourable chance.

The struggle of the south Korean people against the dictatorial "Yusin system" of Pak Jung Hi, the successive mutinies within the puppet army and the growing economic crisis of south Korea—all these facilitated the change of the puppet on the part of "USCIA". Following its usual practice, the "USCIA" had traitor Pak Jung Hi assassinated, and enthroned Chon Du Hwan.

Seizing the puppet throne overnight with the backing of the "USCIA", Chon Du Hwan chanted traitorous songs: "The US aid is the lifeline of the ROK"; "The US interests are the ROK interests."

As seen above, the US imperialists adopted traitor Chon Du Hwan as their agent already in his teens and fostered him for more than 30 years. Some time ago they called him to their den as the "supreme leader" of south Korea.

Chon Du Hwan, once a US "hidden stooge", has now come on the scene as man-killer and traitor to the nation rarely to be seen in the Korean history.

Han Dong Su



Independence, Friendship and Peace

Independence Leads to National Prosperity

What leads to national prosperity or ruin is a matter of greatest concern to each nation and people.

The immortal Juche idea gives the only correct answer to this important question decisive to the destiny of the country and people.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country's reality shows that if the newly independent countries take the road of relying on outside forces, they may be subordinated again to the imperialists whereas if they advance along the road of independence, they can safeguard independence and achieve national prosperity." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 138.)

Independence leads to national prosperity; dependence on outside forces leads to national ruin. This is a plain truth established by the world history and the reality of today.

1) Independence Is to Guard Life of Country and People

What is fundamental in achieving national

prosperity is for each people to carve out their destiny independently, holding it firmly in their own hands. This can be done only when they follow the road of independence.

Independence is essentially to defend independence and it is the life and soul of the country and people.

Just as man with no social independence cannot have his value and dignity as a human being, the country and people with no independence cannot enjoy their honour and dignity.

Independence, vital to the country and people, is concentrically manifested in national sovereignty. If each people has no right to decide their destiny for themselves, they can never be independent.

The defence of sovereignty is a fundamental must for upholding national independence. The firm defence of national sovereignty is the sure guarantee of national dignity, honour and prosperity. But each people cannot exercise national sovereignty, their right as master of their destiny, at any time.

If any country and people are to be master of their destiny and exercise their right as such, they must have an independent government, and shape and execute all

policies independently. Only then can they defend their dignity as a people of an independent, sovereign state and achieve national prosperity.

If a people depend on outside forces without the spirit of independence, their independence and national sovereignty are violated and they become colonial slaves.

A dependent government which obeys others' orders and dictates and moves under others' baton can never be responsible for the destiny of its people; and the country with such a government can never be an independent, sovereign state.

In particular, today when manoeuvres of all dominationists including the imperialists and colonialists have become more pronounced, if a country or people follow them or allow their interference, they may suffer a new form of oppression and come under their control and endanger already-won national independence and revolutionary gains.

Only the country and people that keep the spirit of national independence in any difficult situation and solve all problems independently not at others' dictates but on their own faith and decision and in accord with their actual conditions and interests, can advance along the road of independence without any deviation and be real masters of their destiny.

2) Independence Leads to Self-Reliance

Independence enables a people to rely most thoroughly on their own efforts. This is why independence leads to national prosperity.

National prosperity is unattainable without the spirit of self-reliance or without relying on one's own efforts.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand for a people to accomplish the revolution

in their country mainly relying on their own forces; it is an independent stand of building up their country through their own labour and with their own national resources." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 557.)

In a word, self-reliance means to rely on one's own efforts, instead of depending on others.

Independence means that a people responsibly carve out their destiny on their firm faith in their own strength. So it requires self-reliance.

If the country and people are to carve out their destiny independently they must solve all problems by their own efforts.

If they wish to be independent they must build a strong independent economy, a sure material guarantee of independence. Self-reliance is the most powerful weapon with which to do so.

They can never be independent without self-reliance. Independence without self-reliance is but an empty slogan.

Only with the revolutionary spirit and efforts of self-reliance can a people give full play to their wisdom and strength and tap and use effectively all national resources to build a strong independent national economy in the shortest span of time. Only such a country and people can steadily advance along the road of independence, relying on their firm material foundation.

With an independent national economy built under the banner of self-reliance they can be powerful not only economically but politically and militarily. With such a strong economy they can further consolidate national independence, fully exercise political sovereignty and enrich the people's life. They can also rapidly develop national culture and science and technology and make defences impregnable to guard themselves with their firm material foundation.

Indeed, self-reliance enables peoples and

countries to perform their responsibility and role as masters of their own destiny, advance along the road of independence without the slightest deviation and attain their development and prosperity.

Depending on outside forces instead of relying on one's own efforts is a manifestation of the spirit of national ruin.

Dependence on foreign forces comes from believing in others and big countries, distrusting in one's own strength and the strength of one's people. If a people rely on others, they cannot mobilize their strength and national resources looking only to others nor can they develop the economy and other fields properly, nor strengthen and enrich their country.

A foreign-dependent country always lags behind others. If others suffer difficulties, it does the same; and if others draw back, it also does so.

In particular, if former colonial or semi-colonial countries do not make efforts to stand on their legs relying on others even after national independence, they cannot build up their strength and get rid of age-old backwardness, the aftermath of vicious colonial rule.

In particular, today the imperialists and colonialists are intensifying their economic aggression and plunder and interference taking advantage of the temporary economic difficulties the newly independent countries face. Therefore, if these countries rely on them economically, they may depend politically on them and their peoples become colonial slaves again.

Economic dependence produces political one and economic inequality is accompanied with political one. This is a plain historical truth and a serious lesson taught by the present international relations.

So the newly independent countries should not be discouraged by temporary difficulties and beg for foreign assistance but strive to be independent economically. Only then can they consolidate their political independence,

eliminate economic backwardness, the real basis of national inequality, and be completely equal politically. Only when the developing countries firmly defend economic concessions from the economic control and plunder of the imperialists and achieve complete economic liberation, can they steadily advance along the road of prosperity.

3) Independence Is Road to True Internationalism

Independence leads to true internationalism and to complete equality, mutual respect, friendship, solidarity and cooperation among the countries and peoples.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The independence we advocate does not by any means conflict with proletarian internationalism. It is, on the contrary, aimed to strengthen it still further. Independence should serve to strengthen proletarian internationalism and should never weaken it. There can be no internationalism apart from independence, and vice versa." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 182.)

National development presupposes mutual respect, equality, cooperation and exchange. All nations are closely connected with each other politically, economically and culturally and they can never exist in isolation.

Independence has nothing to do with national egoism, isolationism or chauvinism.

Independence is the firm basis on which nations cement and develop the friendly and cooperative relations on the principle of equality and mutual respect.

Independence opposes both being subordinated by others and subjugating others.

The nation subordinating others can never be free. The independent nations respect the independence of other nations and so they strictly observe the principles of equality,

mutual respect, non-interference in the domestic affairs in the relations with them.

This enables them to firmly defend their own dignity, rights and freedom and establish and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with other nations on a really voluntary and solid basis.

Independent and self-reliant nations can develop the economy rapidly, providing each other with what others lack or what they have in large quantities on the principle of filling each other's needs.

In particular, these countries actively support fighting peoples with their powerful material force and greatly contribute to strengthening the world revolutionary forces.

This shows that independence is the only correct way enabling all nations and peoples to perform well both national and international duties and accelerate the world-historic victory of the independent cause.

On the contrary, foreign-dependent nations are inevitably enslaved by other nations and they cannot defend their national interest and perform the internationalist duty.

A nation which cannot exist without foreign help can never assist others and becomes a burden to other nations, getting only foreign assistance.

If a nation gets only the "aid" and "loan" of imperialist monopolies for its existence it will become more and more unequal and dependent, lose all its wealth and in the end will be an imperialist colony, a country where there are only foreign things without its own things.

This truth is fully proved by not only history but today's reality.

The aggressive and predatory nature of imperialism can never change and international monopoly capital, now fully expanded, is

competitively seeking a chance for overseas aggression and economic plunder. Therefore, if a country depends on foreign forces, it will not be able to escape the fate as taught by history.

All facts graphically prove that nations and peoples should follow the road of independence against dependence on foreign forces with the spirit of independence, discarding flunkeyism, in order to bring about real independence, freedom, progress, prosperity and complete equality, friendship and cooperation among nations against ruin, inequality and subjugation.

* * *

Today the world people oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and demand independence and more and more countries and peoples are advancing along the road of independence against dependence on foreign forces.

It has become the trend of the times no force can check that the world people advance along the road of independence, and due to this strong trend the old age, when the imperialists and colonialists dominated the world, has gone never to return, and the era of independence has come, when the masses, once oppressed and maltreated, have emerged as makers of history, masters of the world and carve out their destiny independently.

Indeed, the road of independence is the straight road of history to a new world in which all countries and peoples will prosper forever with dignity and honour.

Only victory and glory are in store for the peoples advancing along the road of independence.

Kim Hwa Ryong

Irrigation Work in Southeast Asian Countries



The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The introduction of irrigation is a basic guarantee for preventing flood and drought damages, for gathering large, stable harvests in farming and for assuring a steady increase in agricultural production."

Today agricultural production suffers greatly from flood and drought due to abnormal weather from the influence of the cold front. Therefore the construction of irrigation works is especially important.

Southeast Asian countries attach great importance to the construction of irrigation works and are promoting it energetically.

They plan and make large investments in the work.

Malaysia made a five-year plan for the building of irrigation facilities; Bangladesh drew up a 1980-1981 plan for cutting waterways throughout the country.

Last year Thailand invested 1,730 million baht in scores of small and medium irrigation projects.

India established a national committee to prevent natural calamities and made a long-term plan for the purpose and a plan to build irrigation works for hundreds of thousands of hectares of fields in the western part of the country.

Under such plans Southeast Asian countries carried out small and medium irrigation projects to water the arid fields.

Every year Thailand builds many small and medium irrigation facilities, making

banks, dams and waterways and installing pumps. Last year it supplied more than 1,000 pumps to the drought-hit areas.

Burma is cutting irrigation canals and building banks in different parts for rice and other crop cultivation. Tens of thousands of pumps are already irrigating vast areas in this country.

According to the government plan to beat off drought and increase grain production, the Bangladesh people are constructing irrigation works throughout the country. Last year they finished waterway-cutting and dredging which started in 1979, in order to irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres of lands around Dacca. They dig wells and build pumping stations in different places in a mass movement. They will cut scores of waterways with a total length of 1,200 miles in 200 places.

Nepal is carrying on irrigation projects in the central part around the capital and in the northern, eastern and western parts. It is irrigating many terraced paddy and non-paddy fields by making banks and water pockets and installing pumps.

In order to protect crops from drought and increase grain output, India is making great efforts to build irrigation facilities. Under a new irrigation plan western states are damming up rivers to make reservoirs for irrigation. Indians are digging 60,000 wells in drought-hit areas.

As seen above, Southeast Asian countries are making great progress in irrigation for a growth of agricultural production.



SHORT STORY

Happiness (3)

By Sok Yun Gi

"Since you know nothing about these people I will try to tell you briefly about them.

"Sung Jae is a good fellow. He is a recipient of the Order of National Flag First Class and he was awarded two Orders of Soldier's Honour. He became a Party member at the front. During the war he was a tank hunter and knocked off a dozen or so American tanks single-handed. Then he was wounded by splinters of enemy shells. In the region of the waist it seems.

"Ever since he was discharged he has been treated at different hospitals for several years, but with little success. His case is regarded as a serious one.

"According to doctors, his case belongs to the category—tuberculosis of bones—you mentioned a few minutes ago, and it is only miracle that he should be still alive. But Sung Jae is very optimistic, no less than a healthy person. And the Party too has sent lots of tonics to him.

"It was at the front they came to know each other. Ok Ju was then a nurse. She sees things in a different light from some doctors. She went to a medical school to become an assistant doctor because she wanted to save her comrade-in-arms in revolution. We are proud of this Party member. In the end she married him, yes, she married him whom doctors said would be an invalid for the rest of his days.

"When Ok Ju was discharged she took him to her house—by this time he had had his fill of hospitals. Sung Jae can't do a thing for himself.

"I was at his place some time ago. There were still discharges from the wounds. As I said, Ok Ju has to do everything for him. She cleanses the wounds; she bathes him, and feeds him. It seems there is little she can do now as far as his condition is concerned, though she had finished a medical school. But what can she do? After all, a case like his has been sealed as hopeless by many renowned surgeons of the world, I hear. That's why more than ever I hope your research will be successful. I do feel the spirit of the heroic Korean people should be exhibited also in the medical field. Though all others might fail, the Korean doctors should be different.

"The question is devotion, a warm heart for man. Some have doubts as to the motive of Ok Ju's marrying him. They view her marriage as something like a beautiful story, a kind act of a simple-minded young girl. It remains to be seen if they are right.

"On our part, however, we support the couple wholeheartedly, we should do everything to help them make a happy home. We wish them all the happiness in the world. Theirs is an unusual, yet very precious home.

"I am sorry that you had known nothing about this family. You are a department head. But I am sure you will from now on feel responsible for this family as a Party member."

Tears came to my eyes. I was too moved for words by the Party chairman's story. At no time had I ever heard such a strong pro-

nouncement of love for human beings. It was the very answer that I had been searching for ever since I returned from the war. I was convinced. The human mind can be stronger than medicine; and no doctor has any right to commit such a mind to death.

When I returned to the hospital I gave the radio to Comrade Ok Ju, saying little. I guess I was too overwhelmed. And she was pleased to death over the radio, saying repeatedly she did not know how to thank the county Party chairman. My heart was too full to remember all she said.

That night I could not go to sleep. The bright, radiant face of Ok Ju flashed before my eyes. Who would have ever guessed the heart of this girl playing with a white mouse like a kid was so deep—a sea of boundless love? I recalled the night the hospital celebrated the holiday: how she thrilled the people with her singing! Then there was Ok Ju who looked so greatly disturbed. Now I could see what I had thought beautiful of her was only surface—only a particle of Ok Ju, beautiful thorough and thorough, inside and outside. I felt ashamed of my biased views. But in no less degree I was overjoyed at the fact that there was such a noble soul beside me.

While I kept tossing from side to side, there was a sudden knock on my door. It was the nurse on duty. A knock at such unearthly hour was no surprise, as it is not uncommon in a doctor's life. But sensing it was an urgent case, I hurried to the hospital. My fears were confirmed.

The patient was a woman who had been brought on a cart from some 8 kilometres away. Already hospital cadres had gathered, Ok Ju among them.

The patient was in great pain. I examined her at once. It was a case of perforated gastritis. In the layman's language her stomach would soon be holed, and she had to be operated on immediately. But our hospital was not properly staffed and equi-

pped to perform major operations. Above all, there was no blood-supply department. It was the standing rule that such cases be sent to the hospital in the provincial centre. The ambulance was ready to take her there. But the trouble was she could not last that long. Things had to be done then and there. I could not say I was an expert hand at such operations, but the situation being such, I suggested that the operation be done right away. When they sent for me, they had expected something of me. In the meantime various tests on the patient had been made. Now another bottleneck. Judging from the blood test, her blood was of type "O". None present there, save one—a woman who had given birth a short time ago—had "O" type blood. This "O" type is a funny thing. When it is transfused to others, it can be given to any one. But "O" type must receive the same type blood.

And my blood is "O" type, too. So, I guess, I was meant to be a surgeon. But everyone ruled against me. Their argument was this. I was going to operate on her. What would happen if I gave hundreds of grams of blood? But the situation was urgent. What might happen to the groaning woman while we were arguing?

In the end, I won. Now the whole hospital began to move. Everyone was assigned for operation, and soon everything was ready. Then I rolled up my sleeve and stuck out my arm. Ok Ju, who was to be my assistant, took out 200 grams of blood from me.

She was very hesitant to inject the needle in my arm, looking very guilty about the whole thing. But gently I persuaded her until she did as she was told. Dropping her head, she said in a very faint voice:

"I'm really sorry to do this!"

The husband or mother of the patient could not have been more sincere than she. She is such a woman—a beautiful woman ready to sacrifice her life for a disabled man,

yet who feels so much pain in taking out a few grams of other's blood. She acted as if everything was her fault!

When I think of her pure heart, I feel I would give even the very last ounce of blood for others.

When she finished, I started readily the operation. I soon found out it was a good thing that we had decided to operate on the patient immediately: a little delay might have cost her life.

She was under the scalpel more than four hours. When everything was finished, sudden exhaustion came over me whom you call a husky fellow. So you can imagine the condition of the poor woman who had been on the operation table so long. She had lost much blood during operation. She needed another transfusion right away. So I held out my arm again.

Ok Ju just looked at me: I was perspiring profusely. In the end, she turned her back to me. I told her to hurry but she just stared at me. So I asked other doctors but no one wanted to do anything. By this time I was very irritated, but pleaded in vain. To think of it now, I guess, I looked pretty bad myself then. I had been working rather hard for several days. And the four-hour operation and transfusion naturally would make me look haggard. But there was no time to lose. I got angry at everyone, and Ok Ju came round. In a choked voice she said: "I think we must have a blood-supply department because there will be other major operations. I really hate to do this." Urged time and again, she finally took out some blood again.

When the patient was sent to the ward, it seemed, everything came down on me in full force—the feeling of relief mingled with fatigue. Every joint in me was aching and I was seeing double. I managed to reach my office and sat down on a chair. Then I completely went out. What a miserable figure I cut! At any rate, some time later—maybe

minutes or hours, I don't know—I came to. I noticed dawn was breaking. Against the brightening window I saw her standing with her worried eyes fixed on me. I felt so awkward that I jumped to my feet and walked home with her in the early hours.

It was a pleasant walk, and our hearts were light, like the time when we had met for the first time under the Zelkova tree.

I told her I'd like to examine her husband. In the course of conversation I explained to her—I must confess I tinged it with some exaggeration—about my studies. She was childlike in her happiness. She laughed, then she shook her head.

"You know, doctor! I was very much afraid of you at first. How foolish of me! A good man you are... But why did you stare at me like that at our first meeting when you came here?"

It would have been most painful to answer her. I was in an awful fix again. But, thank heavens, it was not light yet, and I could hide my feelings with a laugh.

"So, you were afraid of me, eh? Maybe I am that kind. Who knows?"

After a moment I resumed:

"When the time comes I'll tell you why I stared at you like that then. I'm sure the day will come and must come."

At my words she gave me a puzzled look that seemed to say, "I am more confused than ever."

But I must say this. That early morning walk straightened out the delicate, in a way painful, relation between her and me.

And that was one of the few memorable events that I can count in my life.

It was the next evening that I went to see the man Sung Jae. Of course, I went with Ok Ju.

Theirs was a charming tile-roofed house at the foot of the mountain. The kitchen was in the middle with a room on both sides—one was for Ok Ju and her mother, and the other

with the earthen porch for Sung Jae.

It seems the girl's family is a small one—her father was killed in the war time. She has a married brother living in Hamhung. As to Sung Jae, I learned, he comes from a village near the demarcation line, and now it is on the other side of the line. After his graduation from a mining specialized school, he had worked in a mine in Hwanghae Province before joining the army. So, it had been some years since he heard from his folks.

When I was led into his room by Ok Ju, I found him in his bed. He was attentively listening to the radio—evidently the radio the county Party chairman had sent. Lovely flowers the same ones as I had seen when I came to the hospital were in a vase. And there were many books. The room was rather simply decorated but showed the hand of warm care in everything. It was a most comfortable room.

Not that I had expected otherwise—Sung Jae did not look good. After all, he had been bed-ridden for several years. But I could tell he was a man of strong build, once a husky fellow, I should say. Seeing him in such condition, I felt sorry all the more. Yet he seemed cheerful, almost in high spirits.

But the case itself was a serious one. Thoracic vertebrae Nos. 11 and 12 and the lumbar vertebra No. 5 were fractured. This carried over into tuberculosis of bones. On top of this, a splinter had penetrated at the worst possible spot, the thoracic vertebra No. 12. Repeated operations had been made but the part being so delicate, surgeons had not dared try to remove the splinter. Perhaps it was pressing or severed the spinal nerve, or maybe because of pus—at any rate, he was paralysed completely in the lower limbs. As the county Party chairman had told me, there were several places of discharges on his body—these places were the "gate to death" as they were called in advanced

medical circles.

When I entered his room, he showed little interest. Perhaps he was annoyed at my intruding in the midst of a very interesting programme. Or maybe he had had his fill of doctors and entertained no more illusion about them.

But he reacted quite differently when Ok Ju introduced me to him. He told me he had heard about me through his friends—also disabled soldiers. I had had cases of some wounded veterans, particularly my interest being in the line of articular tuberculosis, known as incurable. But he manifested little concern about his own case—he was very reluctant when I said I wanted to examine him.

But I insisted and his waist was unbandaged. The injuries were far worse than I had anticipated and my heart sank. To tell you the truth, his case appeared to me as hopeless, yet I could not very well tell him that.

As I said, the patient was indifferent, only Ok Ju was looking at me with anxious eyes. And I was most uneasy. So, what did I do? I hacked a few short dry coughs. I must have looked little different from those quacks of the past who prescribed digestives for everything and for everyone, yet collected huge fees—the dignified hypocrite.

With a solemn face, I began to go carefully through the pile of X-ray films, one by one, examining them under the light. I guess it irritated Sung Jae, because he said:

"Doctor, you don't have to see them all. One will be enough to tell you the whole story. You will note little difference between those taken three years ago and the ones done lately."

"But how do you know all that?" I asked, assuming an air of dignity.

"Of course, I know. If I may be so, I could be as good as some doctors. Then we have a doctor—poor as she is—in the family, too."

"My!" exclaimed Ok Ju, slanting her glance to him. I frowned and turned to her. Then to make the patient believe my authority I declared in a well-measured voice:

"I am afraid you are wrong. No disease remains stationary. Either it becomes worse, or gets better. Sometimes, I must say, the tempo or degree is so small that it is not appreciable to ordinary eyes. There is no such thing as stationary; it is an accepted principle in every field of science."

What I had told him was simply this: You may not see it but a person like me, well experienced, does see it. But it impressed Sung Jae little.

"Well, if you say so, I must be getting better. Just the same, if you start going through every film like that, you may have to stay up all night."

Of course I knew a patient who had been confined for a long time wanted some one to talk to. I have had many such cases. And the same was true with Sung Jae. There was Ok Ju to help him, but it is no pleasant thing to be cooped up in a small room day in and day out—like a bird with broken wings. So, I figured what he wanted was conversation for hours with me. And I was right. As soon as I put away the films, he fired.

"Doctor, did you listen to the radio this morning?"

"No, I didn't."

Suddenly Ok Ju began to laugh.

"No, you're not going to tell the doctor about it. Doctor, do you know what? Ever since he got the radio, all he talks about is what he hears over the radio. I'm weary of it now."

"I tell you, you are wrong on that." Sung Jae was blunt. He continued.

"You think what you're doing is everything. But it's wrong, I'm telling you. One must know, and thoroughly too, how reconstruction is going on in Pyongyang where the great leader is, and how the Three-Year

Plan is being carried out in all fields of the national economy—otherwise he cannot be a good Party member.

"I heard this morning the manager of a mine making a self-criticism—and he was good. Though he had shown little interest in getting things needed by the miners in their work, it was an entirely different story when it came to his office. And he did set up his office real nice. Then whenever the miners failed to fulfil the quotas—after all he neglected to provide the miners with good conditions—he brought the men on the carpet. Let me tell you, if I know any such manager still around, I would write to the Party Central Committee or to the Heavy Industry Ministry. But you, what you are thinking is this—there are no such bureaucrats in your hospital. Oh, no? I bet there are, too. It seems to me you people drive the nurses and attendants for nothing sometimes, and make little effort to teach them, and you care little whether things are all right for them. Yet, you think what I'm saying is a big joke!"

"Nobody said it was a joke. Only I said you should not get yourself so heated up. After all, you may have heard it, but there are many who didn't. Doctor, do you know what he did this morning? He coaxed me to solve a children's riddle that he heard over the air."

It was a pleasant argument. Yes, it warmed my heart. I was happy and tears almost came out. The warmth of the human heart which I had so long forgotten was coming back to me. I was experiencing a new world—a world that my limited sense of measurement could not fathom.

That night I stayed at their place until late and talked. His case was "forgotten," and the three of us talked about the April Plenary Meeting, reconstruction of Pyongyang and then about lots of things. We attacked the bureaucratic manager of the

mine. You know there were still bureaucrats in those days.

Sung Jae, as I said, was in a pretty bad shape as far as his physical condition was concerned. But spiritually he was buoyant, far more than I had expected.

All the latest on developments of the country were at his finger tips. Sometimes he laughed a hearty laugh, sometimes he raged over something. Particularly I was impressed by his inexhaustible devotion and energy. He was studying a new tunneling method which all mining industries could use. As I said, his room was well stocked with books.

I could not help recalling the words of the county Party chairman. He was right when he said that it was the duty of every Party member to make such a home as that of Sung Jae and Ok Ju happy. And I resolved to put him on his feet again so that the whole world might see this family, a happy family.

After that night, my visits to their home became more frequent. If I could not go, Ok Ju brought me a report of the conditions of her husband; naturally I came to see more of her and walk with her more often than ever. And she helped my work with all she could. Perhaps the rumour that you had heard got started around this time.

With bated breath I listened to my friend as to a testimony read in the court room. Then I tried to picture the face of Ok Ju, whom I had never met. Yet, she was no stranger; I felt I must have seen her some place—she must have been among the many wonderful Chollima riders whom I met in connection with my news reporting.

We did not notice that the wind had blown itself out, and the sky was overcast. Only one or two dim stars were visible low in the eastern sky. The moon had disappeared altogether. The sky looked threatening over

the bright Songyo district across the river—it seemed it would pour down any minute. The river was still rustling. From somewhere came the cry of a night bird.

After looking round, Hyong Jin continued.

To be honest with you, even then I was not capable of clear-thinking. The noble spirit of Ok Ju was almost awesome. Yet, I could not shake off the notion that her motive was not beyond what we call a personal self-sacrifice or a sense of duty. Don't take me wrong—I respected her just the same.

But I was quite sure—there must be something overshadowing their life. Both Sung Jae and Ok Ju were possessors of reason and will. In this respect, no one could surpass them, I was sure. But, after all, they are mortal beings. Could they live only by reason and will? There would be times when human emotions would drive them. Then wouldn't they feel moments of frustration and distress?

And at these thoughts my heart constricted with pain. And I figured. I would find a haven only in my work, in hurrying with my studies. I would cure many articular tuberculosis cases—first of all, that of Sung Jae.

I forgot everything in my research project. The field I began to explore was more or less an untrodden one in the modern medical world. Naturally there were many impasses. Whenever I came up against a knotty problem, I thought about the happiness of Sung Jae and Ok Ju.

It was around this time that my attention began to turn to the question of bone transplanting in treating articular tuberculosis. And I began to see possibilities. But there were many barriers, even theoretically.

One night I went to their home again. It was quite late as I had been full of work.

(To be continued)



DO YOU KNOW?

Koguryo Tomb Murals

The Koguryo tomb murals are the precious cultural heritage of our nation, which are the oldest of our ancient paintings existing today and a model of Oriental paintings in vividness.

So far 53 tombs are known as Koguryo mural tombs, most of which are distributed in the Taedong-gang River area around Pyongyang, South Hwanghae Province and the Amnok-gang River area. They were made between the 4th and the 7th century.

The Koguryo tomb murals are rich in style and theme.

Portraits are so well painted that we can even infer the character of the heroes. In particular, genres give vivid expression to the strong spirit of our forefathers who were good at military art, resourceful and brave. For the rich contents of their murals, the Koguryo tombs can be said a museum showing clearly the history and culture of that time.

Some are landscapes and others deal with animals. In particular, such imaginary animals as blue dragon, white tiger and red phoenix are symbolic of the unyielding spirit of the Koguryo people.

The murals treat various subject matters but are quite free of redundancy, unique and excel

in artistry and representation.

They were painted in mineral pigments on the wet whitewashed ground.

So the colour is marvellously fresh even today, after 1,500 years.

The murals are well protected today as precious cultural heritages of our people which show vividly the Koguryo people's mode of life, production, technology, culture, resourcefulness and brilliant artistic talent.

Tortoise Boat

The tortoise boat is the world's first ironclad warship which was made by our ancestors in the 16th century.

It was called so because it looked like a tortoise as a whole—the deck was made like the carapace of a tortoise and the bow shaped like the head of tortoise or dragon.

The first attempt to make the boat was made early in the 15th century and it was completed in 1591. It was used as a powerful warship in many sea battles with the Japanese invaders during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598). It by far excelled the enemy warship in structure and battle capacity.

The size and style of tortoise boats differed according to the periods of their building. Some measured 113 feet long and 14.5 feet wide in the widest part. The bow was like dragon head and the dragon mouth belched venomous sulphuric smoke. The boat had 72 gun holes in all—44 on both sides, 24 on the deck and 4 on the bow.

There was a cross-shaped passage on the ironclad deck and the rest of the deck bristled with sharply-pointed big nails and knives to catch the enemy trying to land on the boat.

The boat had 20 oars, 10 on either side, and so it was very fast. It had 26 cabins for hardware, guns, bows and arrows, swords,



NEWS

Second Seven-Year Plan Assignments Fulfilled

At the Chuul Silk Mill

The workers of this mill have carried out their annual plan every year ahead of time. From the outset of this year they dashed ahead at the speed of Chollima plus the speed campaign to execute the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress and fulfilled their Second Seven-Year Plan assignments nearly four years ahead of schedule.

The leading personnel of the mill carefully organized production and fully secured materials and directed all the units and posts

to make innovations.

Well aware of what they should do to make people live better, the weavers worked hard with unbounded loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party and became the first hitter of the Second Seven-Year Plan target.

Not resting on its laurel, the mill is now striving to modernize the dyeing process and produce more silks liked by our people.

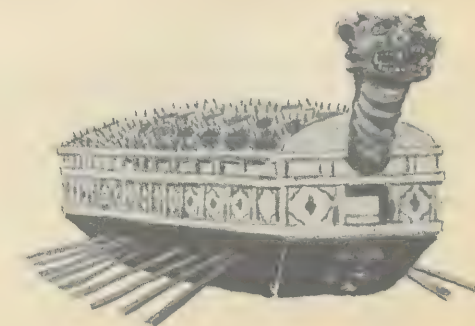
New Machine Tools Mass-Produced

The workers and technicians of the April 3 Factory are turning out many new automatic

spears and other weapons, and for marines, officers and captain.

Solid and durable in structure, speedy in movement and strong in fire power, the boat was powerful enough to destroy any enemy ship. It is really a precious cultural heritage of our nation, which shows well the patriotism and high technique and creative talents of our forefathers.

A model of it is displayed today at the Korean Central History Museum.



machine tools from the beginning of this year through vigorous collective technical innovations.

The great leader visited the factory in June last year again, and was pleased with up-to-date machines made by them in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. He expressed his thanks to them and instructed to mass-produce such modern machine tools.

In order to carry out his instruction, they set themselves a bold target to turn out many more automatic machine tools than last year.

They already manufactured many new machine tools including comprehensive processing machines and grinders.

The comprehensive processing machine is a modern efficient machine performing many processing operations simultaneously and doing planing and boring. The comprehensive grinder does work of many processes at once and carries out the work of four machines.

The factory is now producing many other automatic machine tools.

Much More Freight to Socialist Construction Site

The crew of the Chongju locomotive corps are achieving brilliant successes in the general march to carry out the tasks set out by the great leader in his New Year Address and the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

They carry over 6,000 tons more of freight

than the plan every day through the "drive for extra-haulage on schedule without accident to implement the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK."

The crew of the locomotive "Red Flag" 5039 pull 2 to 8 waggons more of load per train.

Sin Gyong Ok, the driver of the locomotive "Red Flag" 5090, hauls twice as much freight as the norm between Kaechon and Sinanju.

More Salt Fields Created

The employees of the Namyang Salt Works on our west coast are expanding salt fields, boldly planning operations and developing their work in a big way from early this year, to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

The project to turn tidelands into salt fields was a hard combat with nature in cold weather.

But they made collective innovations, surmounting difficulties with a high sense of responsibility for their revolutionary duties and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Thus they built tidewater control dikes of 150,000 cubic metres and created 260 hectares of salt fields in a short time.

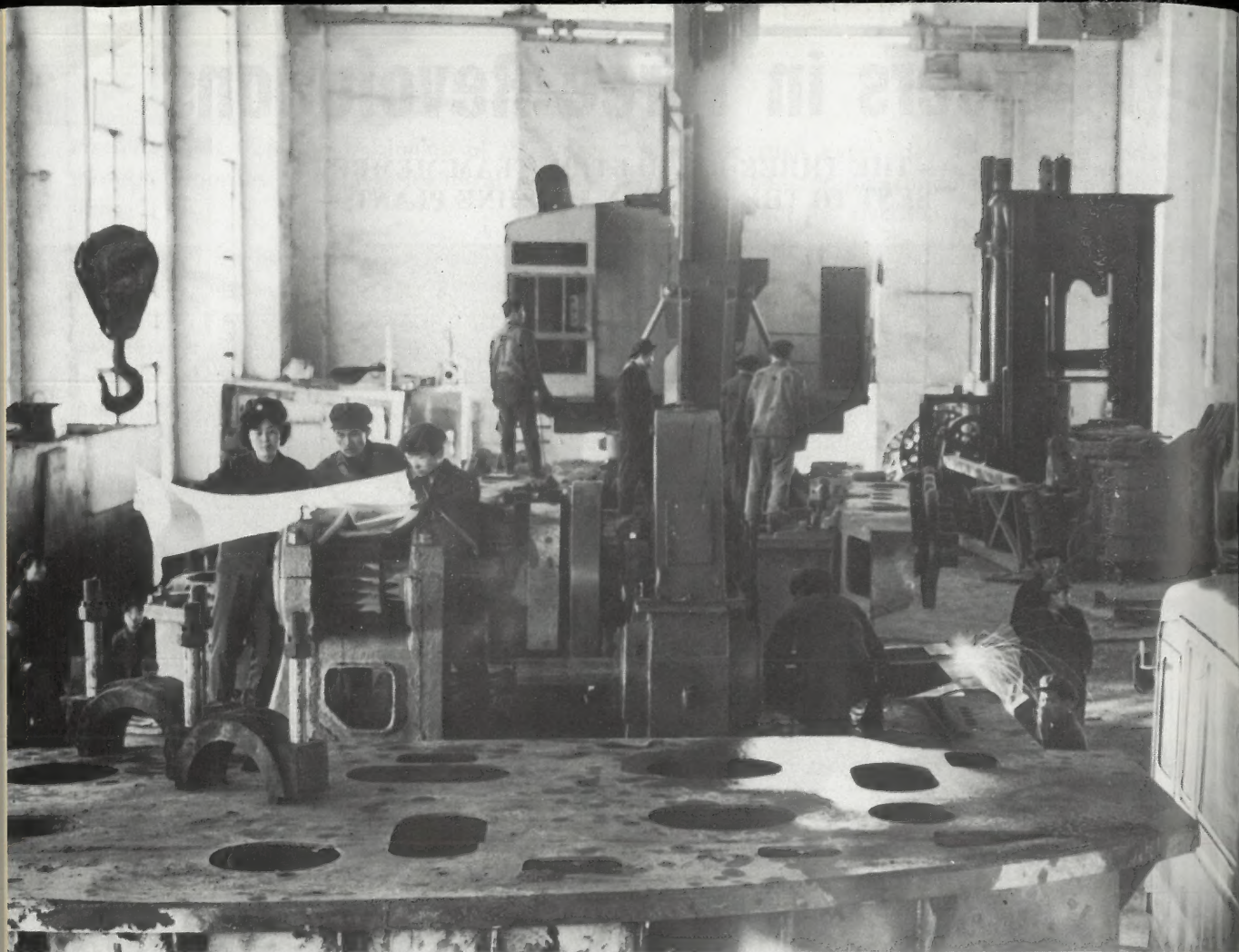
They reorganized production processes rationally and actively introduced advanced working methods, and thereby sharply boosted salt output.

Pioneers in Three Revolutions

— THE THREE-REVOLUTION TEAM MEMBERS
SENT TO THE RAGWON MACHINE PLANT —



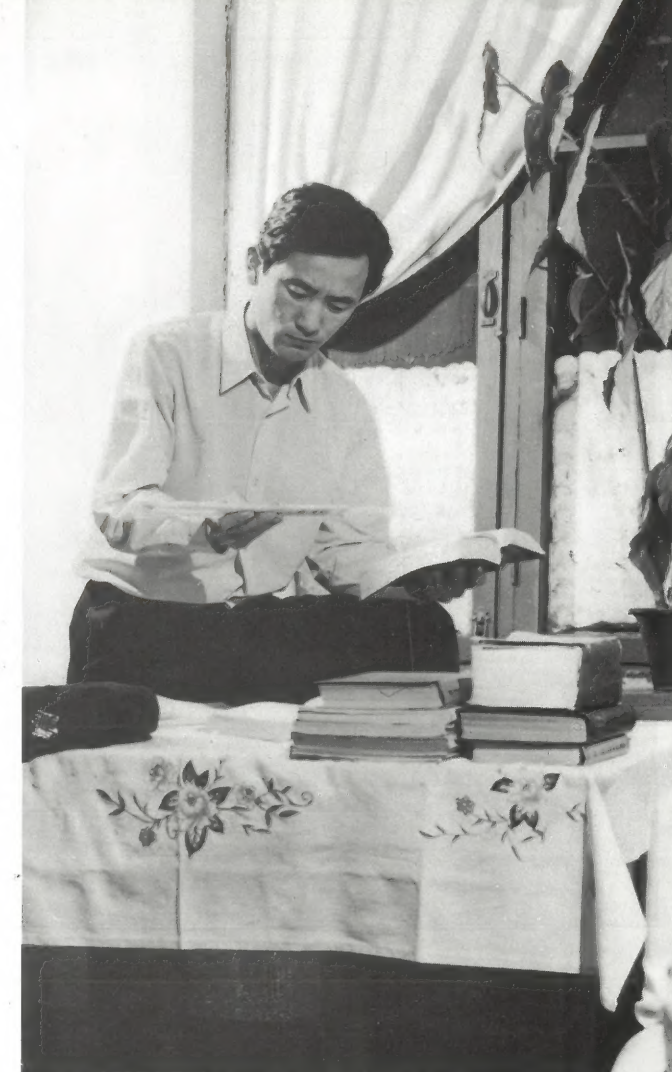
The three-revolution team members turn out many highly-efficient excavators with workers



Agitation at a work site to encourage workers to good result in production



They are close friends



Hard study continues

They teach a new song to workers



At a laboratory



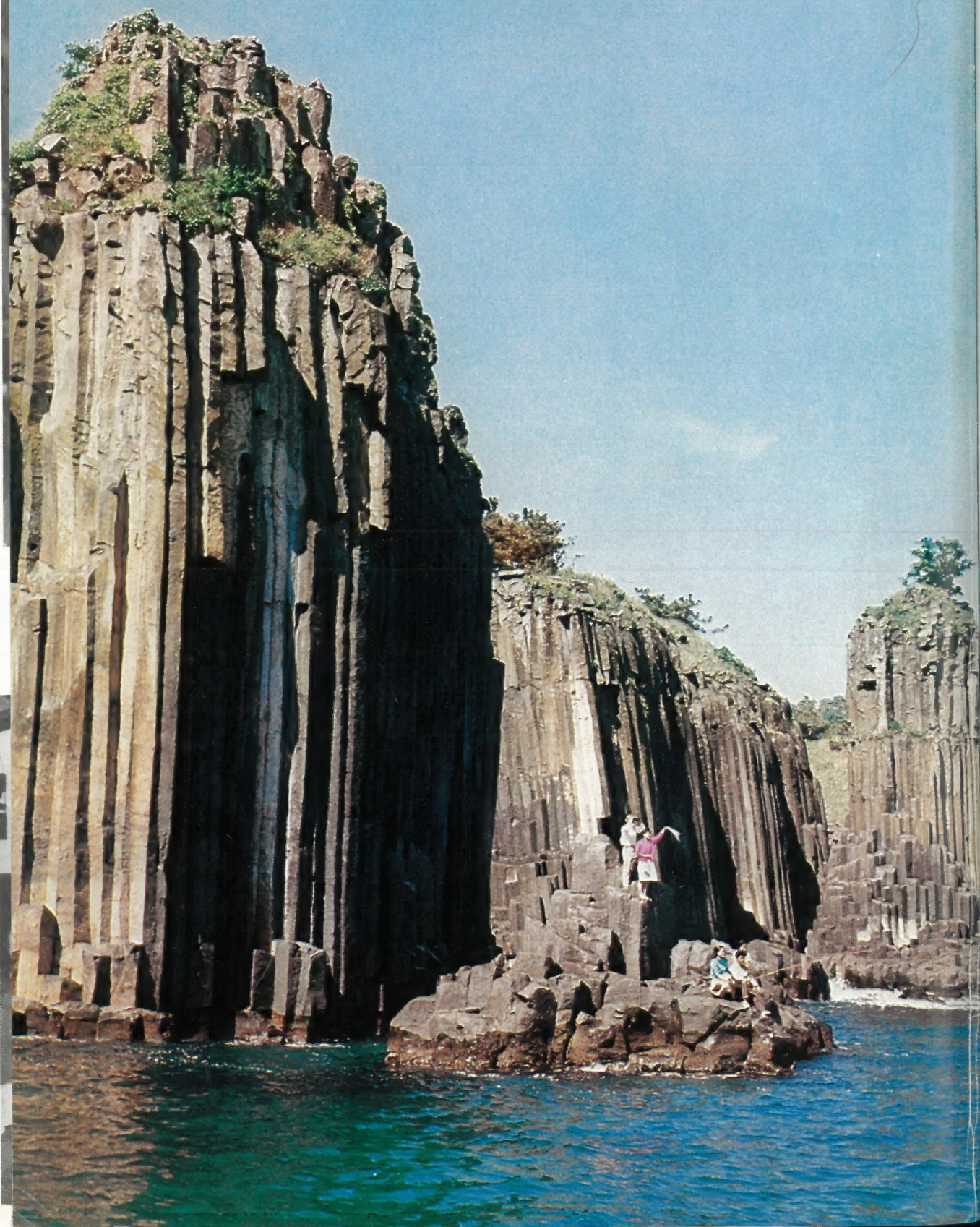


They settle knotty problems with workers

They are full of hope and ambition today, too



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